

Negro and White Workers of New York Will Honor Angelo Herndon at Rockland Palace Tonight

Only \$2,327 has been contributed to date to the \$15,000 defense fund for the appeal of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. Only 17 days are left. See blank on page four of this issue. Rush contributions to International Labor Defense, 30 E. 11th St., New York City.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

Make This Figure Grow
PRESS RUN
YESTERDAY 42,600

Vol. XI, No. 195

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934

WEATHER: Fair.

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

ROOSEVELT UPHOLDS AAA DESTRUCTION PLAN

Bridgeport Socialist Mayor Battles Against Own Rank and File

LOCALS PRESS FOR ACTION AT TEXTILE CONVENTION

Resolutions Cite Burning Problems

Leaders Still Evade the Strike Issue in Their Speeches

GROWTH REPORTED

Red Scare Is Raised by McMahon Against Unity Pleas

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK.—More than 100 resolutions had been introduced into the national convention of the United Textile Workers of America, reflecting the most burning problems now facing the textile workers of the country. Included are many resolutions calling for a general strike in the textile industry.

One resolution called upon the U.T.W. officials to withdraw from collaboration with the N.R.A. boards, which have reduced the textile workers' living standards. This resolution lays down a policy for the union of strike action to secure better conditions.

Other resolutions called for endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill against company unions; against the wage differential; for a 30-hour week in the textile industry; against injunctions; for the release of Tom Mooney; against the stretch out; and for higher minimum wages.

Five hundred and seventy-three new locals with 230,000 members were reported by Secretary-Treasurer Starr since the last national convention of the union. Starr, in his report, did not make any recommendations regarding the strike struggles now facing the textile workers, nor did he take any position on the question of declaration of a general strike, which is uppermost in the minds of the delegates.

Starr approves N.R.A. Start put forward a demand of the five-day week, six-hour day in the textile industry, but said this did not include the silk mills, where he advocated the eight-hour day and five-day week.

Starr's report dealt chiefly with the New Deal. He claimed that the discrimination against union members and the low wages and stretch-out which are now rampant in the textile industry are brought about by those who violate the code provisions and the N.R.A. He did not bring out the fact that it is under the New Deal itself that these conditions have come about, and that the N.R.A. ushered in and is responsible for these conditions. The N.R.A. is carrying forward the lowering of the textile workers' living standards. Starr admitted that under the N.R.A. the "minimum wage" has been made the maximum, but blamed this on "unfair employers."

Thomas McMahon, president of the union, raised the "red scare" when the question of greetings to the knitted goods strikers came up. The original motion was to send greetings and give support only to those knitted goods strikers who are affiliated to the A. F. of L. union. But a rank and file delegate made a motion to send greetings and support all of the knitted goods strikers. This rank and file delegate advocated

'Daily' Indispensable Fighter!

By ANGELO HERNDON



ANGELO HERNDON
Had it not been for the publishing of the campaign for my bail fund

I want to point out that the "Daily" has been an indispensable factor in the fight for my freedom.

by the Daily Worker, there's no question but that I would probably have been sent to my death in that horrible Georgia chain gang.

The larger the circulation of the "Daily," the better it is able to carry on the everyday fight of all workers throughout the country. I appeal to the Negro people to join in together with other workers in putting this drive over. The "Daily" is the only paper in this country that carries accurate accounts of the miserable lot of the working class and the Negro people and at the same time is an organizer and fighter for the interests of the entire working class.

Surely we will not stop until this drive has overpassed its quota! Every worker a Red Builder and shock brigadier in the drive for 20,000 new readers for America's only working class daily paper—the Daily Worker.

Browder Will Speak Tonight at Mass Rally for Herndon

Jamaica S. P. Aids Defense Of Popovich

NEW YORK.—Brushing aside the efforts of James O'neal, editor of the New Leader, to sidetrack them, the membership of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League of Jamaica has joined with the Popovich Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense and other militant groups against anti-working class terror in Jamaica.

Popovich, an active Communist, was arrested late in July for distributing leaflets announcing the August First anti-war demonstration and sentenced to six months imprisonment by the labor-hating Magistrate Hoffman.

The united action was the result of a unanimous vote for a united front against local terror by the Jamaica Circle of the Young People's Socialist League on Aug. 9. Similar action was taken by the Socialist Party Branch of Jamaica, which is O'neal's home branch and stronghold. O'neal proposed to refer the matter to the City Central Committee, but the workers of the local, aware that this proposal was intended to prevent action, rejected it.

The following evening, Leonard Victor, a member of the Young People's Socialist League, addressed a meeting of 300 called by the Jamaica International Labor Defense and urged unity of action to guarantee the success of the fight for Popovich's freedom.

Thousands Will Attend Welcome Meeting in Rockland Palace!

NEW YORK.—Angelo Herndon will speak tonight at Rockland Palace, 185th Street and Eighth Ave. Negro and white workers and intellectuals of New York, who helped rescue him from immediate torture and death on the Georgia chain gang, will have their first opportunity to hear this heroic young revolutionary leader, whose defiance to the lynch courts has rung around the world.

"You may do what you will with Angelo Herndon. You may indict him. You may put him in jail. But there will come thousands of Angelo Herndons. If you want to really do anything about the case, you must go out and indict the social system. But this you will not do, for your role is to defend the system under which the toiling masses are robbed and oppressed."

Herndon, who is out on bail raised by workers and sympathetic intellectuals throughout the country, will be greeted at the Rockland Palace mass welcome meeting by outstanding leaders of the revolutionary movement, including Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; James W. Ford, organizer of the Harlem Section; Anna Damon of the National Office of the International Labor Defense; Joseph Brodsky, William Fitzgerald and Israel Amter. Ben Davis, Jr., Herndon's defense attorney and now editor of the Negro Liberator, will act as chairman.

Rockland Palace can be reached directly by the Sixth and Ninth Aves. elevated lines or by East Side subway transferring at 187th or 177th

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Cuba Linemen Solid as C. P. Backs Strike

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—With the strike of the telegraph and communications workers solid, all lines here are paralyzed.

The Communist Party of Cuba has issued a statement of enthusiastic support of the strike, which is being led by the revolutionary opposition in the Communication Workers Union.

Fifty-three mail carriers, including the militant leader, Escalona, were seized last night by the Mendelz police.

The Communist Party leaflet calls upon the workers to keep the strike in their own control and out of the hands of the union officials and politicians. The leaflet also urges work among the armed forces to get them to drop their arms and refuse to attack the picket lines.

Philadelphia Furriers Call General Walkout

PHILADELPHIA.—Completely tying up the fur industry of this city, furriers poured out of their shops today in response to a call for general strike issued by the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

The union is demanding a 35-hour week, a 10 per cent increase in the minimum wage, an unemployment fund paid by the employers, no contracting, no overtime, no discharge, and recognition of the union.

Workers Hit The Policy Of McLevy

Bridgeport Socialists Are Bitter at Mayor's Anti-Labor Tactics

WANT UNITED FRONT

Condemn Executive's Hailing of Nazis Attacks on Jobless

By SI GERSON

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14.—Tomorrow night the Socialist Party of Bridgeport—the ruling political party of the city—will hold its membership meeting. Kieve Lisovsky, Socialist politician, is up on charges for expansion from the Socialist Party, indicted on the heinous charges of "working with the Communists and speaking from a non-Socialist platform." Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy is leading the attack on Lisovsky.

And thereupon hangs a tale that is of vital interest not only to the workers of Bridgeport, but to people all over the country who are wondering how a Socialist Mayor governs a city.

McLevy was swept into office last Fall, along with a number of other Socialist officials, on a wave of popular disgust with the two major parties. A few weeks after the election the Daily Worker interviewed Mayor McLevy. At that time the Daily Worker correspondent, Carl Reeve, wrote:

"McLevy made it clear throughout the interview that he will carry on no fight against the interests of the Bridgeport politicians who represent the manufacturers, and will not fight for the demands of the unemployed. He will be a 'safe' Mayor, a Mayor who fits in well into the city political machine, and who will not embarrass or disturb the employers of the city and State. He will hide his inaction behind the charter and blame his own spineless inaction on the workers, claiming that they will not follow him into a fight." (Daily Worker, Dec. 22, 1934.)

These words, expressing the attitude of the Communist Party of Bridgeport, have been proven up to the hilt by developments in Bridgeport. Testimony has been piled mountain high proving that the Daily Worker was correct then and is correct now in its analysis of McLevy, his policies and the direction that McLevy is taking.

JASPER MCLEVY'S election was conceived in sin, and it bears the scarlet letter of shame today. As one Socialist who was elected to an unpaid office stated to the writer recently: "A pre-election deal was undoubtedly reached between McLevy and the Republicans, by which in return for McLevy's election and the presidency of the Board of Aldermen, the Republicans were to get posts as the head of or on a number of leading city committees."

Confirmation of this is recorded in a resolution adopted by Senior

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIET UNION BEATS DROUGHT, FARMERS RAISE BUMPER CROP

U.S. Will Go On Limiting Produce to Force Prices Higher

PORK GETS SCARCE

Packers Lay in Stocks to Cash In on Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—

Whatever temporary changes may be finally forced upon the Roosevelt government in the matter of relaxing the A.A.A. program of crop destruction, the essential policy of curbing the food supply in order to keep prices high will remain unchanged. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced yesterday after a conference with Roosevelt.

Wallace also emphasized that it has not yet even been decided that there shall be any government permission to increase the crop plantings for next year. It all depends on the weather, he said.

In the event of a "surplus," that is to say, a food supply too great to be absorbed by the market at present prices and profit rates, Wallace made it clear that he is determined to "continue crop control next year."

The A.A.A. farm program has already destroyed more than one-third of the wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco crop.

Smallest Meat Supply As a result of the destruction of hogs and cows under the A.A.A. program, as well as the drought devastation, the supply of pork coming into the market "may be the smallest on record," the Department of Agriculture declared today.

The price of meat is expected to reach new peaks this winter and the Wall Street controlled packing companies are already laying in heavy supplies to cash in on the price rises.

McLevy's Police Aid Scabs In Bridgeport

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14.—Mayor McLevy's police massed in full force today to protect strike-breakers and prevent picketing on relief jobs. A majority of state cases and many city cases total about 700 workers out on strike.

Indications are that the strike will spread. Many unemployed organizations in other Connecticut cities have pledged support to the strikers. Socialist Party officials continue their support of the strike-breaker Edward Leak, a henchman of McLevy, and his defunct organization.

Israel Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will speak here on Thursday night at Remens Hall.

Farmer, Embittered By Order to Ruin Crop, Kills Himself

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 14.—Embittered and all its instincts outraged by the government order that he plow under the three acres of "surplus" cotton on his farm, B. B. Medlock, tenant-farmer, shot and killed himself Monday.

His cotton crop, the result of long months of back-breaking toil, would have been valueless to him under the terms the government was forcing upon him under the Bankhead Bill, which makes all "surplus" cotton subject to enormous taxes.

Harassed by the government officials and the big landlords who benefit by the Bankhead Bill, Medlock, unable to get himself to destroy his crop, seized a shotgun and shot himself through the heart behind the barn.

N. Y. Women Plan Welcome To Delegates

NEW YORK.—Women's organizations and anti-war groups are today mobilizing their membership for a mass reception for 14 American women delegates to the Paris Congress Against War and Fascism, who return tomorrow on the Ile de France.

The boat will dock at Pier 57, foot of W. 15th St.

Workers with banners of their organizations will be at the pier to greet the delegates headed by the veteran working woman leader, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. Representatives of the Women's Councils, American League Against War and Fascism, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and various anti-war groups, fraternal and trade unions will welcome the delegates.

Mother Bloor, Equille McKelthen and several of the other delegates will speak at a mass meeting Friday, Aug. 24, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., called by the New York Women's Section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Unemployed Knitters Hold Meeting Today

NEW YORK.—Unemployed workers in the knitted goods industry have been called on by the Knitted Goods Workers Industrial Union to attend a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, to discuss their situation and their relation to the knitted goods strike.

Mahon effectively crushed that movement for a national cotton strike. Just as he latter prevented the woolen and worsted strike.

Only a militant strike led by rank and file elected strike committees around these main demands will definitely improve the general working conditions of all textile workers and help to win the present strike of the Alabama cotton workers.

The National Textile Workers Union calls upon the delegates to the U. T. W. convention to go on record for such strike action immediately. The National Textile Workers Union pledges full cooperation in such a struggle.

The U.S.S.R. Organizes All Its Resources to Save Crop

COUNTRY JUBILANT

Harvest Is Expected to Surpass Last Year's Record Yield

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The entire country is jubilant with the triumph overcoming of the drought which struck the biggest grain districts during the planting this summer.

When it became apparent that the drought was endangering the wheat crop, the Soviet government immediately began to organize all its resources to provide water by irrigation and other means, and to organize a tremendous battle against the drought in the stricken districts. The slogan issued by Stalin, "Not to lose a grain of wheat or a seed," became the inspiration of the whole country. Vast irrigation projects were constructed in record time, and immense brigades organized to water the fields and carry out intensive cultivation.

The remarkable organizational efficiency of the collective farms reached great heights under the tremendous enthusiasm of the peasants, who performed unusual feats of labor in the fight against the drought, and finally conquered its ravages, so that today the Soviet Union will reap a record crop.

It is confidently expected that the record crop of 90,000,000 tons of last year will be surpassed this year, despite the destruction of the drought. Last year's crop was the greatest in the history of the country.

Record Collections Not only has the drought been successfully overcome, but the speed of collecting and harvesting the grain is also reaching records.

By the beginning of July more than 17,000,000 hectares had been harvested as compared with 12,000,000 last year, and last year's harvesting had set the previous record. (A hectare is two and a half acres.)

So great has been the victory of the Soviet Government and the collective farms over the climatic changes that the Soviet Government will be able to export as much as last year without lowering the home consumption by one bushel.

The price of bread is low and supplies are plentiful as a result of the successful fight against the drought crop destruction. Every effort is being made to increase the crops and acreage in order to provide a steadily rising living standard for every worker and farmer in the Soviet Union.

The destruction of crops by the United States government even in the face of the drought destruction are looked upon as a crime against the needs of the people.

500 Furniture Workers in N. Y. Strike Today

NEW YORK.—Five hundred parlor frame workers will go out on strike today under the leadership of the Cabinet Section of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, Local 2.

The union is appealing to all organized and unorganized workers in the trade to strike together, and to all unemployed workers to aid. Strike headquarters are at 812 Broadway.

Jewett City Textile Workers on Strike

JEWETT CITY, Conn., Aug. 14.—Five hundred employees are reported on strike here today in the Aspinlock Co. textile bleaching, after they refused to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Party Functionaries Meet in Center Today

NEW YORK.—All leading functionaries and bureaus of Communist Party fractions in revolutionary unions will meet today at 5:30 p.m. at the Workers Center to discuss a matter of great importance.

Due to the Angelo Herndon mass meeting in Rockland Center, the functionaries' meeting has been called early and will begin promptly at the stated time.

A. F. OF L. FRACTION MEETS
NEW YORK.—There will be a meeting of A. F. of L. fraction secretaries tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock on the second floor of the Workers Center, 30 E. 13th St.

NTWU Calls for United Struggle Against NRA and Bosses

By ANN BURLAK
National Organizer, National Textile Workers Union

The workers everywhere have learned, through numerous experiences during the past year, that the National Labor Board and other Government Arbitration Boards, set up by the N. R. A. have been used by the employers as strike-breaking instruments. The Textile Codes have definitely been instrumental in reducing the wages of the textile workers both directly and indirectly, making \$13 a week the maximum wage instead of the minimum.

These same codes have introduced the most vicious forms of speed-up and stretch-out in all sections of the industry.

It is therefore significant for the textile workers and especially for the rank and file delegates to the United Textile Workers' Convention to compare the position of McMahon and other top leaders of the U. T. W. and the National Textile Workers Union on this vital issue. At the time of the first hearing on the Textile Code in Washington in June, 1933, the National Textile Workers Union was the only union that militantly combated the anti-working class nature of the codes. McMahon and the U. T. W. top leaders helped to enforce these slave codes and to this day try to convince the textile workers, that the N. R. A. codes are beneficial to the workers, and that wherever

there is a discrepancy, it is due to unfair employers.

At the time of the first Cotton Code hearing, the National Textile Workers Union proposed the following amendments to the Cotton Textile Code:

1.—That industry and the government assume the responsibility for a fixed minimum weekly and yearly wage for every worker in the industry. This to be achieved through provisions that no worker shall be given less than 40 weeks per year of employment—no less than 30 hours per week and a maximum of 40 hours per week; that wages shall be set at a minimum of 60¢ per hour. This would provide a minimum wage of \$720 yearly for every worker.

2.—That where the industry does not provide workers with this minimum of yearly earnings, the

government shall pay unemployment insurance equal to this amount, and for part time workers the difference between the amount (\$720) and their actual earnings.

3.—That the wages of workers receiving at present above this minimum shall be increased immediately by 25 per cent.

4.—That wages shall be adjusted for all workers regularly as prices rise so that there shall be no lowering of the living standards due to inflation.

5.—That the labor code shall provide for democratically elected shop committees controlled by the workers in all mills, to be recognized by the employers. These committees to deal with employers in the enforcement of wages, hours, discharges, conditions of labor, etc. The right of the work-

ers to belong to any union of their own choice shall be fully stated. The right of the workers to strike whenever any demands are not granted shall be stated in the code.

6.—No night work for women in any part of the country.

7.—Same rate of pay for both north and south.

8.—No child labor under 16; shorter hours for youth between the ages of 16 and 18; government compensation to those children who lose employment through this order.

Today, fourteen months after that first code hearing, these demands presented by the National Textile Workers Union still hold good. Two months ago the cotton workers demanded a national strike for practically the same demands. Mo-

U.T.W. Leaders' Stand Is Compared With Militant Line

Mahon effectively crushed that movement for a national cotton strike. Just as he latter prevented the woolen and worsted strike.

Only a militant strike led by rank and file elected strike committees around these main demands will definitely improve the general working conditions of all textile workers and help to win the present strike of the Alabama cotton workers.

Noted Lawyers Cable Nazis for News of Thaelmann

Hitler Government Ignores Wire of U.S. Inquiry Commission

British Delegation Returns from Berlin Empty-Handed—No Information on Fate of Thaelmann or Torgler Yet Available

NEW YORK.—Requesting the Hitler government to confirm or disprove persistent rumors that well-known political prisoners have been killed in concentration camps during the past weeks, the American Inquiry Commission, an unofficial body composed of eminent lawyers and leaders of public opinion, has cabled Berlin, it was revealed yesterday.

The cable has not been answered, though sufficient time has elapsed for a reply, it was revealed. It read: "American press has published disquieting news releases on alleged mistreatment and assassinations of political prisoners in concentration camps and prisons in Germany on June 30 and after. The latest Sunday edition of the Washington Star reports the death of Torgler. Rumors are current concerning the assassination of Thaelmann and many others. The undersigned Inquiry Commission of American lawyers would consider important any statement the German government would make to make to reassure public opinion as to the well-being of the above-mentioned prisoners. World opinion views with great alarm and protest any mistreatment or murder committed against defenseless prisoners. (Signed)

"AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMISSION"

The American Inquiry Commission is composed of: Clarence Darow, chairman; U. S. Senator Edward P. Costigan; Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney; George Z. Medalla, attorney; Dudley Field Malone, attorney; Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; John L. Elliott, of the Ethical Culture Society; and Stanley High, prominent in Methodist work.

Held Inquiry. The Inquiry Commission held investigations into conditions in Hitler Germany on July 2 and 3 in the New York County Lawyers Association. Nearly 30 witnesses were heard. Thaelmann and Ernst Torgler, foreign experts.

The American Inquiry Commission is informed that similar measures have been undertaken by the

Construction Shows Sharp Slump in Year

Labor Research Data Indicate Drop Despite Federal Aid

Both publicly-financed and private construction have dropped sharply from the totals of last year, it is indicated in figures which have just been released by the Labor Research Association.

Publicly-financed construction has decreased markedly in recent months and during May constituted 53 per cent of all construction awarded in June, only 28 per cent. This compares significantly with publicly-financed construction last December which then constituted 75 per cent of the total. Almost the entire increase in building, which lasted until December, 1933, was brought about by Federal and State expenditures. As soon as these declined, the whole building industry came back to near depression lows. In June, privately-financed construction awards were 27 per cent under the total for June of last year. Residential building contracts, excluding the seasonal movement, have thus far shown little increase. The May total was 6 per cent smaller than a year ago, and the June total was also smaller than a year ago.

Locals Urge Action at Textile Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

real trade union unity, the solidarity of all the knitgoods workers, regardless of union, to win the strike and demands.

But MacMahon ruled this amendment out of order. He then declared that it would not be entertained because he did not want greetings to those strikers not affiliated to the U.T.W. He made an attack on the militant left-wing organizations, calling them "disrupters" and "those who spread chaos."

In the massacre of June 30, at least two famous anti-fascist prisoners are known to have been done away with by the Nazis, it was pointed out. They were the noted anarchist poet and editor, Erich Muhsam, and the former Reichswehr Lieutenant, Richard Scherger, who had become a Communist after being imprisoned for pro-Hitler agitation in the German army.

Mass Campaign in Spain. MADRID.—The union of Spanish radio operators, number 650 members, dispatched a resolution to the German consulate demanding Thaelmann's release. A similar resolution demanding the release of Paula Wallisch was sent to the Austrian consulate.

In Malaga, Valladolid, Orense, and Port Bou, workers and organizations are in action in behalf of Thaelmann and all anti-fascist prisoners.

The Seamen's Union of Malaga, in the name of its 400 members, sent a demand to Thaelmann to the German consul at Madrid. In the whole of Spain mass activities are in progress in the battle to save Thaelmann's life. The German consuls are being daily bombarded with hundreds of letters, posters, telegrams and protest resolutions.

Stockholm Demonstration. STOCKHOLM.—An enthusiastic mass demonstration for the liberation of Thaelmann has just been held in Stockholm, called by the International Labor Defense. There were present 2,500 workers and sympathizers. The I. L. D. secured 102 new members at the meeting.

Swiss Mass Actions

ZURICH.—A large demonstration was held in Zurich, Switzerland, in support of Thaelmann. The demonstration was held in the city square, where thousands of workers gathered.

In Zurich the workers painted fences and sidewalks with the slogan: Free Thaelmann. In Schaffhausen a 21-foot transparency was raised with the slogan—Rescue Thaelmann. In Zurich during one night, workers pasted posters upon all billboards and other public places, containing the slogan: "Dimitroff Calls for Thaelmann's Liberation."

Los Angeles Police Beat Two, Jail Five at Communist Rally

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.—The most brutal and unprovoked attack by police since the June demonstration resulted Saturday night in serious injury to at least two workers and the arrest of five.

The police attacked an election rally of more than 400 workers at Santa Monica Boulevard and St. Andrews Place, after Mayor Shaw the day before granted specific permission to hold the meeting without molestation from the police. The meeting was held for the Leo Gallagher and Communist Party election campaign.

The chairman had just opened the meeting when police rushed through the crowd and dragged him from the truck, beating him long after he had lost consciousness. Among other arrested workers were Emil Freed, Communist Party election campaign manager; Abe Bernard, young Communist; Harold Ashe, candidate for Secretary of State on the Communist ticket was among those beaten.

The workers marched immediately to the police station to protest and demanded the release of those arrested.

Solicit Subs for the "Daily"

Gutters of New York



"Columbia University professors are studying phonograph records of the voices of prominent Americans."

Bridgeport Socialist Mayor Fights His Own Rank and File

(Continued from Page 1)

Circle No. 1 of the Bridgeport Young Peoples Socialist League at a regular meeting on June 22, 1934. The resolution states, among other things, that:

"Jasper McLevy, town chairman of the local S. P., gave official permission to Socialist elected sheriffs Cooney and Snow to enter into partnership with defeated Republican sheriffs Maloney and Hocher and to divide fees, and...

"He fought as mayor to reorganize the thousands of bitterly exploited workers in Bridgeport's ammunition, electric and metal factories. While having an unenviable opportunity to do so, he has not started any or assisted in any organization campaign, although the local radio station is given to him free of charge for two 15-minute periods weekly. On the other hand, strikers have found the Bridgeport police little different than those of any other city."

August P. Thorne, local emissary of the notorious J. Henry Roraback, public utilities king and Republican boss of Connecticut, still remains in the office of Bridgeport Welfare head, in charge of the disbursing of the city's welfare fund.

MacMahon, by crying "disruption" and "chaos" and "red," may try to distract the minds of the delegates from the declaration of a strike for their economic demands. The striking knitgoods workers in the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union have called for the united front in the strike of all knitgoods workers.

The report to the convention of Vice-President William Kelly, like that of Secretary Starr, attempted to gloss over the grievances of the textile workers came about because of violations of the N.R.A. His only positive recommendation to remedy these grievances was "legislation to safeguard our rights."

The international officers are still working in collaboration with the N.R.A. boards. It is becoming increasingly clear to the textile workers, however, that the Roosevelt government itself is carrying through for the employers the drive against the unions. The N.R.A. machinery itself has worsened the conditions of the textile workers.

Gorman Dodges Strike Issue. In Vice-President Francis Gorman's report he did not definitely commit himself on the question of a general strike.

He said at one point, "The delegates here are determined to put up a struggle when they get back to their locals. The employers will not grant an end of discrimination, stretch-out, etc., without a struggle."

Throughout his report, however, he made no direct mention of the question nearest to the hearts of the delegates, the immediate calling of a general strike in the industry. "We can climb up the ladder only step by step. We must be practical," he said. This statement was regarded by some delegates as a hint of the International officers' true position against allowing the convention to call a strike.

In common with other officials who have spoken at the convention, Gorman mildly criticized the N.R.A., saying, "We cannot rely entirely on government control, but must build our union as well." Later, however, he found occasion to thank the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A. for its assistance to the union's research bureau, of which he is in charge. All of Gorman's references to the N.R.A. indicated his opinion that whatever is wrong in the industry is not the fault of the N.R.A. itself, but could be laid to violations of the N.R.A. by individual employers.

Earlier in the day the delegates heard Shiva Rao, representative of the Madras, India, textile workers, give fraternal greetings to the convention. Rao is a delegate to the British Trade Union Conference. A delegate from New Hampshire told the assembly that he had advised mass picketing to the Tilton, N. H., local, when they wired him for advice on how to resist the efforts of local employers to break their strike. Three hundred are involved in the strike.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, addressed the convention yesterday afternoon.

By Del

Rank and File Make Gains in Mellon Strike

Elect Picket Committee Composed of the Most Militant Strikers

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Aug. 14.—The beginning of actual rank and file control of the strike of 3,800 aluminum workers here has appeared as a picket committee of 24 was established to direct 24-hour mass picketing at all plant entrances of the three factories of Andrew Mellon's Aluminum Company of America.

The picket committee was set up at a special meeting of the local union, at which Dave Williams, A. F. of L. organizer, spouted a lot of extremely radical phrases as to what the American Federation of Labor would do unless the company officials made haste to join the A. F. of L. maleders at a conference table.

Although the strike "officially" is still in the hands of the Williams-Shiskin outfit, who have power to order the men back to work whenever they choose, rank and file leaders who hold considerable influence among the workers declare that no return to work will materialize until the membership has voted on the question.

At this meeting the demand was also raised for a broad strike committee to direct all action—negotiations, strike relief, picketing, etc.—but the workers failed to force the establishment of such a committee.

Controlling as it does the actual strike functions, the picket committee, comprising the best fighters in each department, can now play a decisive role in directing the whole strike and passing upon any agreements which are made with the company.

White Workers Defend Negro Beaten in IRT

NEW YORK.—White workers militantly rallied with their fists to the defense of Allen Russell, a Negro worker, when he was attacked and severely beaten by six special I. R. T. policemen in the Times Square station yesterday morning.

Russell, attacked with a black-jack by special policeman Thomas Martin, wrested the blackjack from the police thug. Martin then drew his gun and was joined by five special policemen who continued the attack on the Negro worker. While more than 600 spectators indignantly protested the savage beating of the Negro, white workers in the crowd sprang to his defense and a battle followed, with the special policemen being badly pummeled until the arrival of police reserves in response to a riot call.

Browder to Speak at Herndon Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

Street to the Sixth Ave. elevated. The Eighth Avenue subway will also take you within a few blocks of the hall, which is near the Polo Grounds.

Organizations are urged to send mass delegations to the meeting with funds of pledges for the \$15,000 fund necessary to carry the Scottsboro and Herndon appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court. Contributions should also be rushed at once to the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City, for this fund.

Classified

GIRL comrade, 30-37 years, wanted to help look for apartment to share. Downtown. Box 6 c/o Daily Worker.

N. Y. U. Comrades Patronize **VIOLET CAFETERIA** 28-30 WAVERLY PLACE New York City

QUALITY BAKING CO. 44-19 Broadway, Astoria, L. I. J. and Z. DEMERJIAN, Props. Oriental Famous Shashlik Bread delivered at all Prices within a day's notice

Brighton Comrades Patronize **Parkway Food Center Fish Market** 3061 Ocean Parkway Corner Brighton Beach Ave.

Comrades Patronize **JADE MOUNTAIN** American & Chinese Restaurant 197 SECOND AVENUE (Bet. 12th and 13th St.)

NEEDLE WORKERS PATRONIZE **SILVER FOX CAFETERIA AND BAR** 326-7th Avenue Between 26th and 29th Streets Food Workers Industrial Union

C.P. Gets on S. Dakota Ballot With a Ticket of Farmer Leaders

Successful Signature Drive Gives Wide Popularity to Farmers' Emergency Relief and Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bills

SISSETON, S. D., Aug. 14.—The successful drive of the Communist Party to collect 6,000 nominating petition signatures, vigorously supported by workers and farmers throughout the state, has assured working-class candidates of a place on the state ballot.

Coney Island Jobless Protest City Contract With Seab Milk Firm

NEW YORK.—Demanding that the city authorities withdraw its contract for relief station milk from the Seaboard Milk Co., whose employees are out on strike, a delegation from the Unemployment Council of Brighton Beach and Coney Island, headed by S. Berlin, organizer, and H. Traubman, Communist Party candidate for the Sixteenth Assembly District, visited Arthur Simon, official in charge, yesterday morning.

Milk for the 8-cent a quart relief stations is being delivered by seab trucks. The workers of the Seaboard Milk Co. have presented demands for recognition of the Food Workers' Industrial Union Local 129, which is leading the strike, and wage increases. The Unemployment Council has refused to take milk being delivered by seab trucks.

3 C. C. C. Boys Burned to Death in California and Idaho Forest Fires

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14.—Three young C. C. C. workers were killed today while working to extinguish roaring forest fires in Idaho and California.

In a fire that wiped out several towns, Leroy McGinnis of Kewanee, Ill., and Lester Johnson of Galesburg, Ill., were burned to death in Northern Idaho. William Mattison, 21, was killed in a fire near Nevada City, Cal.

All three were overcome by falling snags, charred and weakened by the flames, which crushed the boys to the ground.

The South Dakota slate is headed by the following candidates:

Knute Walstead, Roberts County farmer, for Governor; Homer Ayres, Perkins county small sheep rancher and member of the United Farmers League State Executive Committee, for Lieutenant Governor; and C. H. Sharp, dispossessed Day County farmer and District Organizer of the Communist Party, for Congressional Representative in the First District. Walstead was one of the leaders as well as one of the defendants in the recent struggle of Roberts County farmers against evictions.

The immediate effect of the signature drive has been to give wide popularity to the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill and the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Auto Workers News to Appear as Monthly

DETROIT.—The Auto Workers' News, organ of the United Auto Workers' Union, is planning to increase in size, to appear as a monthly and to introduce a number of popular features. The first issue in the new format will appear about Sept. 15.

To organize mass support for the paper a conference will be held on Saturday at 2 p.m. at 108 W. Hancock Ave. All sympathetic organizations are asked to send two delegates each.

Restaurant and Garden "KAVKAZ" Russian and Oriental Kitchen BANQUETS AND PARTIES 222 East 14th Street New York City Tompkins Square 4-0125

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—30 E. 12th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

—Spend Your Vacation in a Proletarian Camp—

CAMP KINDERLAND

HOPEWELL JUNCTION NEW YORK

Vacation Rates for Adults \$14.00 per Week (Tax Included)

Bungalows, Tents, Warm and Cold Showers, Healthy Foods

Swimming and Rowing in the Beautiful Sylvan Lake

Cultural and Sport Activities Every Day

Care Leave for Camp Daily at 10:30 A. M.; Friday and Saturday 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M., from 2700 Bronx Park East.

The Camp Will Be Open Until September 11

Believe It or Not—

WE'RE ACTUALLY PLAYING TENNIS!

—And It's No Rumor This Time.

So Bring Your Racket, And Your Bathing Suit And Your Best Pals And A Grand Time!

We Supply the Court And A Grand Lake And A Darn Good Time!

CAMP UNITY

Wingdale, New York

Has Room for You This Week. So Hurry Out!

Cars leave 10:30 A. M. Daily from 2700 Bronx Park East. On Fridays and Saturdays, 10 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Algonquin 4-1148

Are You Planning A Summer Vacation?

Only A Few Weeks Left!

WE suggest a proletarian camp, for rest, sports, cultural activities, lots of fun and an opportunity to gain health and catch up on reading and study.

THE finest food available is tastefully prepared. Comfortable quarters in hotel, bungalows and tents await you. Swimming, tennis, dancing, ball games, theatricals, everything you could want! Proletarian rates are \$14 a week or \$2.00 for a day.

IT'S a beautiful (and economical) trip up by boat. Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East, 10:30 a. m. daily. On Fridays and Saturdays, schedule is 10 a. m., 3 and 7 p. m. Our city phone is ESTABROOK 8-1400.

Camp Nitgedaiget

Beacon-on-the-Hudson, New York

Boston, Lynn E. R. A. Workers Resist Layoffs

Hundreds Are Thrown Off Relief Jobs

Lynn Workers Discuss Strike When Cut to Two-Day Week

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Demands that the mass layoffs of relief workers on E. R. A. jobs in South Boston, Charlestown and other projects be halted immediately were made here yesterday by Mayor Mansfield by delegations representing hundreds of workers on relief projects.

Vapers, bricklayers and laborers on street work are already laid off until September 1, at the earliest. Since the men have no other means of support, this layoff will force them on the welfare rolls and on September 1 they will be refused their jobs on the E. R. A. under the city "welfare" policy.

The workers, most of whom have large families, are organizing to resist the layoffs. They are determined to keep their jobs and not be shifted back to the miserable welfare dole.

The delegation from the South Boston Committee was yesterday headed by G. Adams. The Charlestown workers are demanding that the "week-on, week-off" stagger system be abolished and the full week given to all workers.

A delegate from the Unemployment Council, 12 Hayward Place, is working with the relief workers' committee.

Lynn Jobless Plan Strike

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 14.—Faced with a cut to two days work a week instead of three, ordered by the E. R. A. administrator here, relief workers took steps to prepare for strike action following a mass meeting held last night.

At last night's meeting the workers passed a resolution demanding the right to organize, no discrimination for organizational and strike activity, the immediate rescinding of the cut in wages ordered by the E. R. A. administrator.

The cut from three to two days a week work means a cut of 33 per cent in the already meagre level of wages.

Find Children Underfed In German Areas

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Damning figures released by the Westphalian Social Service office today revealed nearly unbelievable social conditions among the workers of the rich industrial region of Rhenish Westphalia.

More than one-third of all school children and youths in the district were definitely pathologically undernourished, the studies showed. Physical vitiation warranting the application of the term "cachexia" was often observed.

Intensive studies in limited areas showed the larger towns in a much worse condition. In Dortmund, for example, only one-third of the working class population failed to reveal signs of undernourishment.

Tuberculosis was shown to be mounting steadily in numbers attacked and fatal results.

Coincident with the proof of progressive degeneration of the living standards of the working class in this region, the same agency announced that coal, coke, iron and steel production had undoubtedly risen, in many cases as much as 35 per cent.

Furniture Men Strike in Los Angeles Shops

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.—Furniture workers in two shops, the Gillespie plant at 3011 E. Pico St. and the Martin Young shop at 1129 E. 29th St., are on strike here.

Workers at the small Martin Young shop are holding fast after five days of militant picketing under the leadership of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union. No scabs are working although one was sent to the shop by Thomas Mayhew, business agent of Local 15, Upholsters Union, American Federation of Labor.

The Gillespie workers, under the non-militant leadership of the Independent Furniture Workers Union, have not succeeded in keeping scabs out.

Bathrobe Strike Nears As Labor Board Meets

NEW YORK.—The Bathrobe Workers Union will continue its preparations for a general strike in the industry, despite the conference called for today by the Regional Labor Board, according to a statement issued by the union yesterday.

The statement declares that it was the recent union membership meeting at which the general strike was enthusiastically received by the workers that caused the industry's bosses to seek the intervention of the Regional Labor Board. The board meeting has invited many large manufacturers and contractors' associations to meet with it.

Unemployed? Join the Red Builders! Earn Expenses Selling the "Daily"

Newspapers carrying "Daily" in ASSURANCE PARK, N. Y. PULASKI AVE. and Main Street BRADLEY BEACH, N. J. Main St. near Brinley Ave. BELMAR, N. J. 705 10th Avenue OCEAN AVE., near 10th Ave.

Stachel, Hathaway, to Speak at Weekly Bookshop Sessions

NEW YORK.—Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will give a review of Lenin's pamphlet, "Left Wing Communism," this Friday at 8 p. m., on the second floor of the Workers Center, 50 East 13th St., under the auspices of the Workers' Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street.

Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will review Bela Kun's "The February Struggle in Austria and Its Lessons," and Wilhelm Pieck's Thirteenth Plenum report, "We Are Fighting for a Soviet Germany," on Friday, Aug. 24, at 8 p. m., in the same rooms.

Admission is free on the purchase of one dollar's worth of literature in the Bookshop. Tickets are twenty-five cents in advance.

9 Victimized CWA Workers Refused Jobs

Workers Who Exposed Craft by the Foreman Are Not Reinstated

NEW YORK.—Despite the fact that George Walker, C.W.A. foreman, has been arrested on a charge of extorting money from workers on his project, nine victimized workers who were victimized and who exposed Walker, have not been reinstated to their jobs.

An assistant of Oscar Miller, head of C.W.A. park projects, had promised the workers that if the accusations were justified, the workers would be reinstated. When the men call for their jobs, however, they are told to wait. One of the more persistent was offered a job if he would keep silent, but he refused to be bought off saying that he represented the other three workers as well as himself.

While Walker was arrested, four other foremen whom the workers had charged were demanding five dollars a week from the workers as a bribe to hold their jobs were not arrested.

Union Forces Relief Heads to Reconsider Discharge of Teacher

NEW YORK.—Decision to reconsider the case of Sylvia Ettinger, relief teacher discharged for having fed hungry children who had no food tickets, was forced at a hearing yesterday before Arthur Schoellkopf, Chairman of the State T.E.R.A. Frederick L. Daniels, Director of the T.E.R.A. and Henry Epstein, State Solicitor-General, before the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees.

The A.O.P.E.E. charges that Sylvia Ettinger was fired because she is an active member of the organization. A complete report of the case will be made by the A.O.P.E.E. Reconsideration had been previously refused by Robert Dixon, of the City Workers Division, who discharged the teacher.

The A.O.P.E.E. also forced the relief officials to investigate the discharging of nine City College relief workers and the case of discrimination against a Negro relief worker on the Slum Clearance project 33.

Iowa Jobless Leaders Are Returned to Jail In Serious Condition

DES MOINES, IOWA, Aug. 14.—Tra Mead, John Norquist and James Porter, militant unemployed leaders, returned to jail Saturday dangerously ill from the effects of their ten day hunger strike against excessive bail of \$5,000. The promises given by Sheriff Charles Keeling and Judge Herlihy that they would receive adequate hospital treatment were shamelessly broken.

The three imprisoned workers are held on charges of "criminal syndicalism" for having led the workers' strike against relief cuts.

They were taken to the Broadlawn Hospital Friday where they were given sugar and water injections by internes and inexperienced nurses causing Porter to faint. A hypodermic needle was needed to stimulate heart action. They were then fed meat and potatoes and thrown back into jail in a dangerous condition.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor issued a statement Saturday demanding lower bail bond and immediate trial.

Protests are coming in from all over the country. Demands for the cessation of the fiendish torture by the police and release of the three relief leaders should be made to Judge Herlihy and County Attorney Carl Burkman, Des Moines.

Y. C. L. Shapes Plans for Los Angeles Rally

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13.—A rally in preparation for the International Youth Day demonstration will be held by the Young Communist League Saturday, Aug. 22, at 7:30 p. m., at Twenty-Second Street and Central Avenue.

Youth speakers will analyze the significance to youth of the C.C.C. program, the vast army of unemployed, the rise of fascism and the danger of war.

The International Youth Day demonstration at the Plaza is scheduled for Sept. 1, anniversary of the founding of the Young Communist International.

HERNDON FUND DRIVE IS STORY OF WORKING-CLASS DEVOTION

Hundreds of Small Sums Made Up \$18,724 Bail Total

By ANNA DAMON

The International Labor Defense can record a great victory. Angelo Herndon has been wrested temporarily from the hands of the Georgia lynch mob by the determination of thousands of workers and sympathizers; a determination which hurled its defiance at the fascist vigilante terror sweeping across the country; a determination which shouted from coast to coast, above the clamor of the lynchers: "Angelo Herndon shall not go to the chain gang!"

Angelo Herndon has become a symbol of working class heroism, of the new spirit of the American worker, Negro and white.

His release on bail was made possible by the self-sacrificing devotion of thousands of workers and sympathizers, who, in 23 short days, raised penny by penny and dollar by dollar, the sum of \$18,724.85, in loans toward the oversubscribed bail fund of \$15,000. The enthusiastic support given to this campaign by the Daily Worker was one of the most important contributions to its success.

It would take pages to convey a real idea of the intensity and enthusiasm of the response expressed in the hundreds of letters which accompanied the loans and the contributions to the Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund.

What Workers Wrote

Here are a few extracts from these letters:

"I am 19 years old. Have been out of work for six months. This \$10 is my first pay. May it help free Angelo Herndon." (From a girl worker in Allentown, Pa.)

"I collected tonight 50 cents from L— for Herndon defense on bail fund and then I can't give more than 50 cents myself, but I'll try to raise another dollar or so and send it in next Monday. He got to be free."

"P. S. This is a donation to the case, so it does not have to be paid back." (Moline, Ill.)

"We are enclosing \$40. May we hope that the whole sum will be raised so he will be free." (Karl Liebknecht Branch I. W. O., Philadelphia.)

"I am enclosing a money order for \$5 contributed by a few teachers studying at the Cornell summer session, as one drop in the bucket for the \$15,000 bail for Angelo Herndon." (Ithaca, N. Y.)

"I am just terribly sorry I can't give or lend a thousand. This \$10 looks too trivial to know. But may it be multiplied a thousand-fold by some miracle." (West Grove, Pa.)

"I am sending herewith enclosed U.S. bonds in amount of \$600 to get our Angelo Herndon out of the chain gang. Enuf said. Yours for the revolution." (Grand Rapids, Mich.)

"Good people! Thirty cents in stamps, best I can do. Sorry." (New York City.)

"Enclosed find \$2 for the Scottsboro-Herndon fund. I wish I could give more, but I am a subject of charity myself. If it were not for my children I don't know how I could live. I am only an old farmer, 77 years old." (Howell, Mich.)

And among the very first contributions was one of \$10 attached to a bail loan blank clipped from the Daily Worker, from a small

Herndon-Scottsboro Appeal Expenses Mount While Contributions to the \$15,000 Fund Lag

NEW YORK.—That funds for the \$15,000 Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund are lagging dangerously, endangering the entire campaign, was the warning issued yesterday by the National Office of the International Labor Defense.

To date, only \$2,327 has come in over a period of six weeks, with only seventeen days left to complete the collections, and daily expenses for preparation of the legal papers and other work essential to the presentation of the cases of Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris and of Angelo Herndon to the U. S. Supreme Court mounting steadily.

At the same time, it was pointed out, that the nature of the contributions coming in show the huge possibilities for developing this campaign.

A group of share-croppers in Mississippi—the most oppressed and the poorest of the toiling masses—who sent to the national office of the I. L. D. for Scottsboro-Herndon collection lists, returned three of them within a week, with \$4.34 collected on them, and a promise of more collections.

Other contributions have been mostly in denominations of one and two dollars, collected by individuals.

A number of those who made loans to the Herndon bail fund have returned their certificates to free a portion of the amount over-subscribed for the bail fund. Special honor certificates, signed by Angelo Herndon, will be issued to all those making this exchange.

Funds should be rushed to the National Office of the I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York.

town in Ontario, Canada.

The simple facts of the bail fund campaign are tremendously significant for the broad working class defense movement led by the International Labor Defense, indicating in broad strokes the tremendous, untouchable reserves of militant class solidarity which the I. L. D. must, dropping the last vestiges of sectarianism behind, reach out and grasp.

Seven hundred and ninety-seven separate loans from individuals and organizations went to make up the fund.

Fifteen national mass organizations, with a total membership of 1,400,000, have participated in the campaign.

Approximately 5,000 workers and sympathizers were drawn into active participation in the campaign.

Ten I. L. D. districts raised \$4,293.50 of the total. Of these 142 individuals loaned from \$10 to \$25; 73 individuals loaned from \$25 to \$50; 55 individuals loaned from \$50 to \$100; 55 individuals loaned \$100 or more.

Loans came from 23 States, including California, where the fiercest vigilante fascist terror raged throughout the period of the drive, and from Canada.

The campaign gained momentum slowly, but in the last few days funds poured in as fast as they could be entered in the books. The first Herndon bail loan came on July 9. By July 26, only \$2,885.50 had been collected. Thirty cents in stamps, best I can do. Sorry." (New York City.)

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Now \$15,000 Is Needed for Scottsboro-Herndon Appeal Expense

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The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I. L. D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check-up must be made on these lists, and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them sent to the National Office without any delay.

Plans should begin to be laid now in the various districts for the Herndon tour, which should help crystallize a tremendous movement over the entire country for the fight against terror and fascism, for the defense of the Scottsboro boys and of Herndon himself, of Tom Mooney and the 500 West Coast prisoners.

In all of these activities steps must be taken to recruit members into the I. L. D., to strengthen it organizationally, and to build the circulation of the Labor Defender, official organ of the I. L. D. and the only working class pictorial in America.

Only Mass Pressure

The workers have saved Angelo Herndon from the chain gang. But Angelo Herndon is not free yet. The nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys are still in prison, still under the shadow of the lynchers' electric chair. While the sentence against him—18 to 30 years on the chain gang—is being appealed, Angelo Herndon is at liberty. But if the U. S. Supreme Court decides against him, he must go back into the hands of the Georgia lynch officials.

The Supreme Court can be forced to give a decision in Herndon's favor, can be forced to reverse the monstrous lynch decision against the Scottsboro boys only by mass pressure.

It is this pressure that we must now organize, on a far broader scale than ever before. We must collect, with the same speed, at the same tempo, that we collected the Herndon bail, the \$12,773 still needed toward appealing these cases.

The fight to free Angelo Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, Ernst Thaelmann and the victims of the terror on the West Coast, is the fight against the growing menace of fascism in this country. What is at stake in the Herndon case is the right of workers to organize, to strike, to read workers' literature, to belong to the Party of the working class. What is at stake is the right of the oppressed groups of workers, white and black, to organize together to fight for their rights.

What is at stake in the Herndon and Scottsboro cases is the rights of a nation of 13,000,000 Negroes, and of the millions of white workers, poor farmers and impoverished middle class people over the whole country.

The victory achieved in raising the Herndon bail fund, in forcing the release of Herndon on bail, must be made a complete victory—the complete freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

Forward in the fight to secure the freedom of Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, Ernst Thaelmann, the prisoners arrested on the West Coast and all class-war prisoners!

There is little time left. The Districts of the I. L. D. must without delay renew the contacts previously made through the Scottsboro Action Committees, consolidate them and broaden out still further. The entire working class movement must be mobilized behind this campaign, and every force available

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Forward in the fight to secure the freedom of Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, Ernst Thaelmann, the prisoners arrested on the West Coast and all class-war prisoners!

There is little time left. The Districts of the I. L. D. must without delay renew the contacts previously made through the Scottsboro Action Committees, consolidate them and broaden out still further. The entire working class movement must be mobilized behind this campaign, and every force available

Scottsboro-Herndon New York Tag Days Planned Aug. 18 to 22

NEW YORK.—A special drive to raise a large portion of New York's quota for the \$15,000 Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund is being conducted by the district of the I. L. D. here, which will hold tag-day August 18 to 22.

The N. Y. district of the I. L. D. has called on all working-class organizations to lend their fullest support and take an active part in these tag-days—vital to the defense of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. All material for the tag-days is ready now, it was announced, and should be called for at the District I. L. D. office, 870 Broadway, at once, by all those who will take part in the collections.

Speed Urged In 'Daily' Drive By Weinstein

Co-operation of Party Members Is Stressed in Detroit Area

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE
Organizer of Communist Party Detroit District

The small increase in circulation of the Daily Worker in the Detroit District has been due solely to the perseverance and self-sacrificing efforts of a relatively small number of Red Builders and "Daily" sellers. There is a crying need for spreading the "Daily" among the auto workers and countering the poison of the capitalist press which is keeping the truth from the workers and deliberately misleading them.

Without increasing the circulation of our "Daily," the mass work of the District is endangered. We

Knit Goods Boss Tries to Disorganize Workers Through Lock-Out

Offers Bribes To Backward Workers

By a Knit Goods Worker-
Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — I am a worker at the Ruth Fabrics Knitting Mill, 323 Berry Street, 6th floor, Brooklyn, and have been working there for a long time. And in all that time the place has been unorganized and consequently operated under the worst conditions for the workers.

Our salaries are cut at the slightest excuse, as, for instance, during a holiday we are told to come and work, sent home earlier because of the holiday, and then are docked. Our lunch hour is supposed to be an hour, but it is never more than 45 minutes, and for that reason we are not allowed to punch the clock at that time. The girls in the plant must submit to the advances of the boss, Stuchin.

Pulley, however, a strike has been called in the knitting line and our place has for some time been included. Stuchin has with less tried to turn the workers away from every possible chance of organization.

As his last resource, he has called a lockout, so that the union will find nobody there to call down. He has been influencing part of the workers, who don't realize what it is all about, with bribes and false promises. All week long he has been sending us home at different

times to "fool the union" and we're docked for it. What can we do to fight against this?

NOTE: This worker should at once get in touch with the Knit Goods Workers Industrial Union for concrete help and information on organization. The address is 131 W. 28th Street, New York City, Lackawanna 4-8212.

Cotton Mill Workers Suffer Under N. R. A.

By a Worker Correspondent

LYNCHBURG, Va. — The Daily Worker is surely the right name and I like it fine, but I do not make any wages and cannot subscribe for it. I hope you will have success.

Times are very tight here at the cotton mill. My people's work has been curtailed. They work three weeks and are laid off one week. They had no union here.

You are working in a just cause, and it is bound to win sooner or later. My heart aches for the poor workers that are being twisted out of these wages. I can't put any faith in the N. R. A.

Earn Expenses Selling "Daily"

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Protection of Public Health

A stormy conflict is in progress between the State Milk Control Board, with the bottled milk monopolies, and the loose milk companies who are fighting to regain the right to sell loose milk in New York City. The sale of this cheaper loose milk was banned supposedly because of the danger of contamination of loose milk.

Meanwhile we find that 34 food inspectors, members of the Board of Health, have been thrown out of the payrolls by the present administration in the interest of the "economy" (i.e. banker-paying) program. Nine of the men are suing to regain their jobs. One of these was an inspector of fish and other seafood; one of milk products, two others of various foods.

They claim that the remaining staff is so inadequate to provide sufficient examination of foodstuffs sold that the "condition now prevalent is such as might well follow an actual abolition of the Sanitary Code insofar as that code protects the people of the city against the sale of unwholesome food."

It is further stated that there have been 77 cases of food poisoning since May 15 as against 44 during the same time last year.

Maternity Mortality Rate

As contributing to the height of the maternity mortality rate, we'd like to call the attention of the worried statisticians to the helpful influence of religious fanaticism.

Mr. Teeter, devout and pious preacher of "Holiness Church" in North Carolina, submitted to be bitten by a rattlesnake and refused medical aid in order to "prove" that faith can cure rattlesnake bites. The N. Y. Times in reporting this picturesque and sublime exhibition of divine spirit also records this icy fact:

"Mrs. Teeter died fourteen months ago in childbirth. In keeping with her husband's beliefs, she had no medical attention."

"Marriage Strike" in Germany

The attempt of the Nazi government to increase the birth rate by offering "marriage loans" to newlyweds resulted in so many marriages that the average amount of the loans was reduced from 1,000 to 300 marks. Now a rebellion of women has set in against the sending of husbands to road or field work away from home. The girls are getting divorces, refusing to marry, and

protesting to the government against the breaking up of their homes by the enforced absence of husbands and fathers.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1962 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric and 3/4 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

S. O. S. COMRADES!

Unemployed! Men! Women! Boys! Girls! Friends of the Daily Worker: In a dozen cities new Red Builders have shown that anyone can sell from 25 to 150 copies of the Daily Worker each day on street corners, at factories, trolley junctions, in homes—everywhere!

Why don't you get into this Parade of Red Builders? Earn expenses and at the same time help the Daily Worker in a march toward 20,000 new readers!

If you live in or near the cities listed below go to the addresses given and say: "I want to help the Daily Worker, give me my first bundle and assign me a good location." (Each new Red Builder gets 25 copies free each day for two weeks!)

NEW YORK CITY
35 E. 12th St.
BOSTON
919 Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA
46 N. 8th St.
BUFFALO
185 Virginia St.
CLEVELAND
1322 Prospect Ave.
DETROIT
303 11th St.
MILWAUKEE
1119 W. North Ave.

Send me \$1. Approx. \$1.00
Cash: each with \$1.00
Send stamp, postpaid.

CHICAGO
West Division St.
NEWARK
7 Madison St.

If you live in or near any other city write direct to the Circulation Department, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. We'll put you on the job at once!

A. & P. Layoff Mill Grinds Out Pay Cuts

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—This letter is to inform workers of the way in which the clerks and managers of the great A. & P. Co. have "benefited" since the A. & P. signed the retail grocers code.

All sorts of pretexts are used by the bosses to lay off managers, then hire them back as clerks or as assistant managers, putting in their places new men at lower wages. This serves as a warning to other managers to be satisfied with their wages; they have to put in while filling in for the clerks who are now working 48 hours per week. These long hours that the managers put in are made more unbearable by the fact that extra clerks have not been hired, in spite of statements by the company to that effect.

The burning truth is that the extra help that they said they hired were men who had been previously laid off.

As for the clerks, they have been laid off once or twice according to how grandiose their original salary was, and have been taken back on each occasion with a wage cut.

As if this were not enough, they are made to work in as many as three different stores in one day. Small wonder then that young boys are working in the stores and taking away the jobs of the regular men. The managers cannot be expected to carry the burden of keeping the store if they are not given enough help.

The company sends out notice that no one is allowed to work in the stores except the regular help. The company threatens to fire any manager using outside help, but this threat is just a gesture.

Does the N. R. A. Labor Board ever think of investigating these things? No. They are too busy all over the United States breaking the strikes of workers who are organizing against the starvation wages and rotten conditions which the bosses through the N. R. A. have given the workers.

No wonder the A. & P. Co. stock can pay such high dividends. No wonder they have such a large surplus they have not only piled up a big profit on the goods they themselves have made and sold at N. R. A. prices, but they have piled up more profits at the direct expense of the workers themselves.

Workers, don't bank on the false promises of the prosperity the bosses offer through their promotion tactic. Wake up to what the workers can do if they are organized.

Win Right to Hold Meet in Bayonne, N. J.

By a Young Worker Correspondent

BAYONNE, N. J.—Our Y. C. L. unit held a meeting at 17th St. and Agnes, to help the struggle of the workers of the Maldenform Brassiere Co., which is organized by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The floor girls, according to their contracts, are supposed to get \$14.50 a week, and are getting \$9 to \$10; and pressers and cutters who are supposed to get \$25 are getting \$17.50 to \$18. The sanitary conditions are terrible. Discrimination against the Negroes is prevalent, and the workers can't go to meetings together, but only when the boss calls them.

When our meeting was held yesterday we had a crowd when the first speaker took his place. About 300 were there. The program of the meeting was to organize the workers for boss and file struggle.

The bosses called up the police, telling them we were destroying property and blocking traffic. They took four of us to police headquarters, thinking to scare the people, but we were followed by many people and were released without any charge. Then the crowd came back to continue the meeting.

Two resolutions were passed which will be presented to the city commissioners at the next commissioner's meeting at City Hall. One of the resolutions demands that the citizens of Bayonne be given their rights to free speech and peaceful assembly. The second resolution, that the county relief committee bodies live up to the Federal Emergency Relief regulations.

Tompkins, secretary of that organization, declared that the Federal relief laws state that relief should be based on the actual physical requirements of the needy. He explained that this includes food, shelter, clothing, fuel, water, gas and electricity, hospitalization, material and dental care.

NOTE: We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday each week.

TRIAL SUB OFFER

DAILY WORKER
50 E. 13th St., New York City

Send me the Daily Worker every day for two months. I enclose \$1 (check or money order)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Note: This offer does not apply to renewals, nor does it hold good for Manhattan and Bronx.

BOOST "DAILY" DRIVE

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

(Starting today the Daily Worker presents an improved and enlarged health advisory service to its readers. The column, known until now as "Dr. Luttinger Advises," will henceforth be known as "Workers' Health." Instead of one doctor alone undertaking the conduct of the column and answers to the hundreds of health questions, a group of some twenty doctors, specialists in many fields, has been set up. They have constituted themselves as the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board solely for the purpose of furthering the solution of workers' health problems through our paper. We are sure our readers will appreciate the extended health service as proposed in the following introductory statement of the new board.—EDITOR.)

THE DAILY WORKER MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD PRESENTS ITSELF

In appearing before the readers of the Daily Worker for the first time, we feel that we should introduce ourselves. We are certain that you want to know something about us. You undoubtedly want to know who we are and what we intend to do. Setting forth our own qualifications before we have actually done anything is not the easiest thing. But it must be done.

We are twenty-one doctors. We work in different fields. Some of us are general practitioners. Some of us specialize in the various divisions of medical practice. We are connected with hospitals, medical schools, and research centers throughout New York City. Bellevue Hospital, the Medical Center, Post-Graduate Hospital, etc., can count members of this board on their staffs.

Because of our medical training, post-graduate studies and present clinical work, we are qualified to advise workers in the prevention and treatment of the many diseases to which human beings are susceptible. The general Communist Party fraction within the medical professions has selected us from the many doctors sympathetic to the revolutionary movement and has assigned us the particular task of giving necessary medical information to the working class through the Daily Worker.

The objection is often raised that information of this kind is of little value; that what the worker in the shop and mine, and the poor farmer needs is actual medical care. No one realizes better than we that these workers do not receive even the semblance of such attention. Letters daily appearing in worker correspondence bear convincing testimony to the vile treatment which is accorded to the worker under the name of medical attention. These workers are not complacently accepting the slop that the boss class dispenses in the name of charity.

The growing nation-wide support for H. R. 7596 indicates that they are tired of this stuff and want some real medical attention. And they are going to force the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill in order to get it.

But the Daily Worker, while leading workers in the movement for the winning of the unemployment and social insurance bill, is also vitally concerned as to what is happening to the health of these workers while they are fighting. So at a time like this, when the health of the workers' family is being undermined by the lack of any medical attention whatsoever, the value of information, even received through a letter, cannot be gained.

The job we have undertaken is not an easy one. Answering the many questions that workers ask re-

quires organization. The system we have adopted is as follows: Letters received will be sent to members of this board, specializing in the following fields of medicine:

- 1.—Internal medicine (general medical diseases).
- 2.—Pediatrics (children's diseases).
- 3.—Obstetrics and Gynecology (maternity and women's diseases).
- 4.—Dermatology (skin and venereal diseases).
- 5.—Ear, Nose and Throat diseases.
- 6.—Genito-urinary (diseases of kidney, bladder and genital organs).
- 7.—Neurology and psychiatry (nervous and mental diseases).
- 8.—Orthopedics (diseases of bones and joints).
- 9.—Dentistry.
- 10.—Industrial medicine.
- 11.—Preventive medicine and public health.

Each question will be personally answered by those of us who are most qualified to handle the particular problem. The most interesting and typical will be published in this column. Other replies will be forwarded through the mails. But every letter we receive will be answered.

Th part that this column can play depends upon both of us: You who ask the question; and we who answer them. Unquestionably, some letters we receive may not be very clear to us. Some answers you may get may not satisfy you completely; they may not satisfy you.

However, if you will be sure to point out to us those instances where we have failed, we will spend every effort to correct ourselves. In this way we can make this feature of the Daily Worker of mutual benefit to both of us. You readers will receive the information you need more completely and clearly; we doctors will be brought to a better understanding of the difficulties which beset you.

At the same time, you should make it a point to speak to your shopmates and neighbors about our board. You will find that most of these workers are also disturbed by health problems—a health problem for which they have found no answer. You should tell them that it is possible for them to find an answer—through the Daily Worker.

If we both do our share, we can help build the Daily Worker: you, by getting more workers to send in their questions; we, by getting more doctors to answer them.

And by helping build the Daily Worker, our collective organizer and educator, we can weld more firmly the alliance of the medical professions with the working class.

In this way, we will strengthen the revolutionary movement which, under the leadership of the Communist Party will soon win soviet power, and end for all time the barbarous system which has so long ravaged the bodies and minds of men.

DAILY WORKER MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Sunshine Biscuit Workers Fight Against Company Union

By a Food Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—When the workers at Sunshine Biscuit Co. started to organize into a union of their own choosing, one controlled by the workers, the company started to discriminate against the workers. The company started first with the law, and some men picked by it to tell the workers that the union is Communist, and that the Communists "want you to overthrow the company and the government also."

The bosses tried to get the workers afraid because they knew that the workers were organizing into a union that the bosses couldn't buy out.

When the company started to organize the workers, they appointed their own men for a delegation. This delegation had their own meetings with the company. Then they called a general meeting to vote for the delegates.

In the English Departments, the company presented two men appointed by the company and asked the workers what they had to say. The workers from the English Department all hollered out, "53." They appointed their own delegate, and the other was appointed by the company. In the American Department they had four delegates appointed by the company. The workers appointed their own man for the election. He won. Two men on both sides, company and workers, were elected.

In the American department they started to call every day a different group of men, oven men, then pan men, scrap boys, and machine men. Each group called for a different increase. Then the delegates went to the bosses and presented these demands of the workers. The bosses looked over the demands and told the delegates that the workers asked too much. So the company union showed in the beginning the way they work the system of union.

The machines are speeding fast. The workers can say nothing about it to the union, because they are

not in control of the union. The company has its own representatives. Even if the workers have a few of their own representatives in the company union, the workers' delegates can say nothing. What the company wants, it does, and when the company does something, it is for the interests of itself and not for the workers. That's why the company doesn't like the Food Workers Industrial Union, because they know the power of a real union.

NOTE.—When the workers start organizing for better conditions, the bosses try the trick of yelling "reds." This serves two purposes. First, the bosses want to keep the workers from knowing that the "reds" are workers who demand and fight for better conditions for all workers. Second, they want to turn the minds of the workers away from their immediate problems of organizing and fighting for higher wages and better conditions.

In this way the bosses attempt to separate the Communist Party from the ranks of the workers, whereas the Communist Party represents the most advanced section of the working class, leading the workers in their daily struggles for bread and better conditions. At the same time the bosses want the workers to forget what they are fighting for, to scare them with the poisonous propaganda of the boss class against the militant elements in the working class, to split these workers, and so push in with a company union. The workers must not let the bosses get away with the "red scare" or the company union.

Workers should go into the company union and fight for their demands eventually winning the workers over to a workers' rank and file controlled union.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1st.

Untrained CCC Boys Made To Fight Fires

By a Worker Correspondent

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The C. C. C. camp, supposed to be the "hope of young America," has miserably failed to live up to any of their capitalist propaganda and false boasts.

The C. C. C. camp at Cle Elum is a striking example of the government inefficiency and "economy," all done, of course, at the expense of the boys.

Since they arrived they have not had, as one fellow said, "a half-way decent meal." Instead they have been put, though they are raw and inexperienced, to fighting fires, many of which lasted the whole night through and the following day.

During the time spent fighting fires, little of any food was served. Last Wednesday they boys fought nine fires, without being once fed during the time.

Sunday, three minutes before supper, the boys were shoved on trucks and spent the rest of the night on the hills battling the flames.

The boys organized and selected a committee which filed a protest with the superintendent, who then promised to "do better" next morning. Eighteen hours since their last meal, the boys sat down to a breakfast as weak as the rest.

Again they protested. Their next meal, showing the results of their militancy, was the best they had eaten.

Thousands of needless acres of forest land burn because the government, which once hired expert fighters at 50 cents an hour, now uses C. C. C. boys. Many transients who once earned hundreds of dollars in fire fighting now earn nothing, all due to the federal "economy."

Woodstock, Artists Colony, Scene of Big Anti-War Meeting

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—A group of sympathizers have organized an open forum in Woodstock. We have already had two meetings, the last August 1st, a day of international importance.

We had rented a hall for a higher rental than one usually pays. But an hour before the meeting, we were refused the hall on the ground that the forum was run by Communists and the subject too radical. Immediately, we were offered someone's studio and though we expected the confusion would drive away the audience, we had an audience of over 200.

The floor was open for discussion, limiting all to 7 minutes. Many spoke determinedly and vehemently against war and fascism. A collection was made to further the work of the open forum and for educational work.

As an old timer in Woodstock—I am delighted at the changes that have occurred. I am glad to notice an eager awakening of the Woodstock intellectuals to the vital problems surrounding them. Though artists are not industrial workers, they can also function as a conditions to the labor struggle in this country.

Coney Island Peddlers Treated Like Criminals

By a Worker Correspondent

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.—The disgraceful activities of the Coney Island police should be called to the attention of the public. I know that peddling ice cream is against the rules, but it is better than starving when a man is desperate.

Why lock peddlers up in little coops on the beach for several hours? Why put them in cells afterward to be beaten? Why take them to different stations so their friends and relatives can't find them to offer bail?

We are not criminals and there is no reason to treat us so.

SICK BENEFITS IN LOCAL 22

By a Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — I should like to know why Local No. 89, the Italian branch of International Ladies Garment Workers Union, allows sick benefits to a member in good standing for six months, whereas in Local No. 22 Jewish and Negro, do not allow sick benefit before membership in the organization for a year. Also why there is a bigger charge for the Union Book in Local No. 22.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

RALLY TO DEFEAT FASCIST MEETING
New York City.

Daily Worker: Fascist Daniels, of the Independent American Party, decided that August 1st was a good evening to come to Union Square and hold a fascist meeting. As the C. P. had about 25,000 present at a meeting in square, Mr. Daniels figured he would have little trouble getting a crowd. When the comrades of the Party and mass organizations saw his crowd we started an opposition meeting against war and fascism, exposed Daniels for what he is, a dirty rat, subsidized by the bosses to come to Union Square with his lies.

We took the crowd away, had a fine meeting, and collected \$15 for the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense. I took the money to the National Office of the I. L. D. the next day.

M. G.

PARTY LIFE Vitality of Party Shown In Birmingham Ore Strike

Terror Reign Found Some Comrades Surprised, But Militant and Ready To Do Mass Work

By SYD BENSON

PART I

In the big wave of strikes and struggles of the Birmingham coal and ore miners and steel workers last Spring the daily work of the Communists among the strikers brought great prestige to the Party. This was due to the fact that only the Party raised the correct slogans of solid unity of Negro and white workers, of rank and file leadership of the struggles, of a conscious fight against the differential which dooms Southern workers to a lower living standard than Northern workers, and for unconditional recognition of the Party's program.

The response of the bosses and the police, together with the fascist gangs of the White Legion, was to let loose a terrific wave of terror against the working class, and in the first place against the Communist Party. By this the bosses hoped to disorient the Party from the strikers, to terrorize the Negro masses especially, and to jail all known Communists, with the hope that they could isolate the Party from the masses of workers, especially from the workers and strikers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Corp. (T. C. I.).

Beginning with the savage attack on the May Day demonstration and the jailing of the six Communist leaders later in May, the police launched a campaign of raids and arrests which is still going on. In the last month John Howard Lawson was arrested while investigating the denial of civil liberties in Birmingham; since then there were three further arrests, and a still greater number of raids on the homes of revolutionary white and Negro workers.

For a time the police partly succeeded in their objective of breaking the steady organizational growth of the Party among the basic workers of Birmingham. Some of the key units stopped meeting while the leading comrades were in jail, the recruiting fell down and the dues payments dropped. During the worst of the terror, with the leading comrades jailed, and the Party caught unaware to a degree, there developed some confusion in the ranks of the Section Committees, and in the units. Not as yet fully used to working under such conditions, the comrades were at a loss as to how mass work could be carried on, and how the proper connections could be maintained.

The wave of terror provided a real test of our ability to adapt ourselves to mass work despite unfavorable conditions, and a test of our cadres, many of whom had not passed through a period of intensive work under the sharpest terror. Some of the comrades dropped out of activity under the

pressure, while other comrades forged ahead, and proved their ability to lead precisely while faced with the most difficult conditions. The general Party membership showed their willingness to function provided there was real leadership from the leading comrades, and the higher Party committees. The masses proved their support to the Party by responding with renewed confidence to the Party as soon as we began to do some mass work.

To be truthful, the masses in many cases pushed the Party members into activity by asking for leaflets and for information about meetings and activities. The militant self-defense of the arrested leaders and their release spurred on the flow of confidence of the whole Party, and of the non-Party masses in the strength and vitality of the Party, its program, and its leadership. It was not long before the whole Party made the needed changes in its methods of work, tied the strings together and began a period of consolidation of its organization, and of its whole membership. At the same time, with the changed methods of work, and in the altered situation, the Party started to conduct mass work.

At the present time we can record certain very important successes gained by the Party, both in the field of inner strengthening and among the masses. These successes show the vitality of the whole Party in the Birmingham area, and the continued growth of the mass influence of the Party, and, above all, of the ability of the Party to break out into the open despite severe repression. The Party members very quickly grasped the lesson that in times of stress we must "hide ourselves among the masses," work where the decisive masses are, in the fullest spirit of concentration, and among these masses push forward our program, and develop strategies.

Where is the possibility for the greatest amount of open mass work? And, at the same time, what is the most important mass work at the present time?

It is the work among the trade union masses, among the basic workers of heavy industry, of the T. C. I., from the steel mills, coal mines and ore mines who are organized in the A. F. of L. It was recognized long ago by the Party here that we must conduct our main work among these workers. But it took the test of the wave of terror to teach our Party members that not only is it most necessary to work among these organized workers, but that here we can most openly bring out our program, and win these decisive workers.

(To Be Continued)

ONLY A.C.W. STRUGLEG IS FOR CHECK-OFF

By a Worker Correspondent

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Twenty-four cutters and five lining cutters were laid off on June 26 from the largest factories in Fashion Park at Rochester. Rank and file members were angered at such sweeping of workers out of jobs and demanded that union leaders put a stop to that. They answered: "We will turn the case over to the arbitrator."

That statement made it clear that the cutters are laid off for good. There was no decision, although four weeks have elapsed.

During those weeks the union leaders, especially Manager Abraham Chatman, did their best to sell the jobs of the laid-off cutters for \$200.

The delay of the arbitrators in reaching a decision is a scheme of the union leaders to withhold the rank and file workers from direct struggle—to go out on strike. The selling of jobs by union leaders means a conspiracy of the union leaders with the company (employers) to lay off militant workers.

Rank and file union members, we must not allow the officials to destroy our union. Let's demand the calling of local meetings, shop meetings. Manager Chatman has changed from manager to trader of the cutters' jobs in Fashion Park.

and if we allow him, he will become the salesman of all workers' jobs.

In the beginning of May our Joint Board decided to install a check-off system in the Apollo Co., which has moved here from New Brunswick, N. J. The other locals took little interest in this decision as it concerns only the new factory. But July 17, Manager Chatman called a meeting of the so-called active committee, Joint Board members, shop chairmen, local committees and local boards. A proposition was submitted to confirm that system for all factories.

The motion to reject the check-off system was rejected by the chairman of the meeting, Sam Caecio. Also no one was allowed to speak against the check-off system. I must mention the fact that the meeting consisted mostly of Chatman's followers.

During the past few years of Chatman's management, shop chairmen were not permitted to be elected. He did not allow the election of a chairman in the Keller factory, a newly-organized shop. Now in the Apollo factory (Bond Clothing Company

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

SELDOM have we been provided with a more revealing self-portrait of the official mind of the capitalist gendarme of the U. S. than in a letter sent to the editor of the Daily Worker by the superintendent of the Missouri prisons, a gentleman named V. T. Adamson.

Despite the fact that Mr. Adamson courteously defied us to print his letter, saying that "I know you haven't the guts" to do so, we are hereby offering it as a valuable social study. So here goes:

"I Say, Mr. Editor"

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 3, 1934.

Editor, Daily Worker,

50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Sir:

"Your publication, 'The Daily Worker,' has been drawn to my attention in such a peculiar and (since I have perused a copy of a recent issue) a most fitting manner, that I am sure you will be interested in details.

"Intrigued by a most unusually vicious and destructive cartoon of President Roosevelt appearing in this sheet, I recovered a copy from where it lay, along with other trash and filth, in the gutter of a street of this city. I quickly decided that a prone posture in this selfsame gutter would be the correct position amid all surroundings for absorbing the contents of this publication. I might add that since then, I have consigned the paper back to the gutter from where, I'm sure, it must have sprung into existence.

"The English Language holds no single word adequately expressing my opinion of your ignoble sheet. However, having nothing better in my vocabulary than the following word, let me assure you it is 'lousy.' Furthermore, Brother Editor, or whatever you call yourself, when I say lousy, I refer to lice. Lice are those minute parasites which, existing in filth, do little damage other than annoy, but draw plenty of attention to themselves nevertheless.

"Never before have I read anything so Un-American as your publication. However, I am not surprised at the Sheet's policy considering the source. From the initial, embryonic struggles of these United States of America to the present period, history records the unreasonable actions and utterances of your breed. Driven out as undesirable from your mother country, crying persecution instead of the truth, persecution, you have formed great scabs of foreign humanity on the otherwise healthy face of our nation. Here, instead of giving thanks for a refuge and turning every effort towards becoming Americanized, you remain loyal to the country that kicked you out. Meanwhile, your howls rise louder and louder, your struggles and curses become even stronger, and like the aliens you are, you continue to 'bite the hand that is feeding you' until that hand is ripped into a mass of raw bloody ribbons. You pray for justice? Your prayers are answered. Justice is here. That poor mangled piece of flesh, hardly recognizable as a hand, is slowly tightening into an avenging monster, an iron like claw of sinew and bone, which, with one mighty blow will sweep all alien dogs back into that mother country of their birth.

"I say, Mr. Editor, if you don't like the N. R. A., if you don't like our president, if you don't like the good old U. S. A., get out! Go back where you came from. No, you can't and I'll tell you why. Should you step a foot from the soil of the country that protects you, you'd find yourself rotting in the depths of a dungeon. That's what your mother country thinks of you. She doesn't want your kind and neither does America.

"I will not attempt to take issue with you on any particular department of your paper, be it the warped, one-sided statements slyly appearing here and there among the news articles, or the vicious, illogical arguments set forth in your editorial column, or yet the numerous sadoistic pleas for money for the cause, for the paper in its entirety stinks to high heaven.

"My heart bleeds for these poor, deluded, American-born workers who so much as for an instant pause to listen to your demands for money. Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, there may not be a law to curtail treasonable utterances in the Press, but there is a law against exploiting human beings. I hope you find that out to your sorrow.

"In closing, let me say that I know you haven't the 'guts' (do you understand that typically American word?) to print this letter in the pages of the Daily Worker. At any rate, you may count on me to bring your yellow sheeted publication to the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, our beloved president, who, I hope, details General Hugh Johnson, and a picked squad of Honest-to-God Americans, to tie you down on a bundle of your Daily Workers, and by placing one of your own bombs underneath, contrive to blow you into that particular hell, where you belong.

Yours,

V. T. ADAMSON.

Gen. Johnson's Double

HERE you have the viewpoint of Gen. Johnson expressed in its crudest form, and it would seem logical for the University of California to award a Phi Beta Kappa key to Mr. Adamson, who, judging by his letter is a man of culture as well as energy.

The letter from this prison superintendent is so eloquent that it scarcely requires comment. It might be well to point out, however, that this is the kind of creature who decides what books and magazines prisoners of the type of Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara and Angelo Herndon should be permitted to read.

Mr. Adamson tells the editor of the Daily Worker that if he doesn't like the N. R. A. or President Roosevelt of "the good old U. S. A." that he should get out, go back where he came from. I consulted Clarence Hathaway on this point and he informs me that if he went back "to where he came from," his destination would be a little township about 12 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, which I understand, is still in the United States. Since Mr. Adamson's venom is so great when Hathaway functions in New York—can it be that the prison superintendent would be more relieved if Hathaway emigrated back to Minnesota?

Mr. Adamson's political "philosophy" is not new, although his prose style is rather quaint. But underneath his vulgar ranting, you find the same class viewpoint that is held by more soft-spoken supporters of the Roosevelt-Wall Street regime. "Go back where you come from" is the program of Gen. Johnson, it is the program of the San Francisco Industrial Association, and of the California Vigilantes.

Blood-brother to Hitler

IT is part of the drive to separate the native from the foreign-born workers, an essential element in the program of American fascism. It is the program that reaches its finest flower in the present barbarism in Nazi Germany.

Mr. Adamson's wild braying may have its comic aspects, but it is ominously akin to the mouth-frothings of those Nazi vandals who built bonfires for the great literary and scientific classics, who have jailed and murdered some of the finest scholars and writers in modern Germany.

The "Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories" published by the National Society of Penal Information, contains some illuminating information about the nobility of Mr. Adamson's own activities.

"This is the only institution in the country (Missouri State Prison) where representatives of this society have seen women wearing a ball and chain."

What a great, big heart Mr. Adamson must have when it can "bleed for these poor, deluded American-born workers who so much as for an instant pause to listen to your demands for money." What a sensitive, altruistic, high-minded people these prison wardens are!

Workers Arrested On Coast Kept In 'Drunk Tanks'

(The following letter from a worker jailed in the Sacramento "Red raids" was received by a member of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League in New York.—Editor's Note.)

City Jail, Sacramento, Calif., August 7, 1934.

Dear F—
If you will recall, in my last letter I told you of the raids that were going on in this State and that our headquarters was most likely to be raided also. Well, it happened and here I am. Talk about fascism, we've got it and it's here. The comrades have been determined as hell that their life in this State be as short as possible.

We were arrested on July 19, about 26 of us. The damned cops and the authorities are trying to make it as tough as possible. We were thrown into a concrete room, called the "Drunk Tank" which is about 25 x 30, which can decently accommodate about 15 people. In this room there is a hole in the wall where one may naturally relieve oneself, one water spigot and three wooden platforms. At night we are compelled to sleep on the platforms and on the cold concrete floor.

Not only are we confined to this "tank" but they continually throw in drunks. One Sunday night, there were exactly 92 men in the tank. We made certain of this figure. Some men, I can hold their liquor well and others can't. Those that couldn't, well, they just vomited over themselves and others. Other drunks were so helplessly drunk they couldn't walk to the hole in the wall. Ventilation is very poor and between odors of the body, the vomiting matter and urine, I experienced the worst headache of my life.

We have only one cup to drink from. All types of men are here, such as perverts, pythians, etc. One's health is always in danger. As for food, every morning we get a chunk of bread with cheap black coffee. This is without exception. For our mid-day meal, we get beans, bread, tough boiled beef with either macaroni or rice, and black coffee. Let me forget, we also get, that is once a week, beef-steak, bread and black coffee. Never do we receive sugar or milk for our coffee. We are fed twice a day and the above is our menu.

Naturally we put up a fight against such terrible conditions, so they moved ten of us to cells. I was one of the fortunate ones to get a cell. We stayed there about ten days. The other comrades stayed in the tank all this while.

Yesterday we stood trial. The judge termed us as "high class vagrants," therefore it is necessary to have a special prosecuting attorney, costing this city \$500 for his fees. The case is nothing other than a frame-up charge. We are defending ourselves and are now selecting the jury. We all are under a bail of \$1,000 on the vag charge. We are also charged with "criminal syndicalism" and our bail has been set at \$2,500. This is a great deal. I will write to you again in greater detail. As soon as the trial ended, we all were led back into the tank again and here we must stay, I suppose, until the end of the trial.

At one time, while in the cell, I took very sick. My left side around my heart felt very heavy and I felt a severe dull pain. Comrades thought I had contracted pleurisy and I was indeed frightened. The doctor felt my pulse, asked me what I was in for, and then said, "You take this pill, so to sleep, you'll be O.K. in the morning." I still am suffering from something that I'm ignorant of.

There is one thing that is very gratifying. In all the time that we have been downed, not one comrade fell down and our spirits are high. The comrades realize that we are in a fight, and we are determined to fight every inch of the way until we win. With such determination and confidence, we've got to win.

TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

7:15—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

7:30—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

7:45—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

8:00—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

8:15—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

8:30—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

8:45—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

9:00—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

9:15—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

9:30—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

9:45—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

10:00—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

10:15—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

10:30—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

10:45—WAP—Baseball News
WON—Sports News—Ford Frick
WAB—John Johnson

Angelo Herndon's Bail

By MICHAEL BLANKFORD

In Vermont there stands a farmer, eyes uneasy on the sun. This hour, he says, I'll put aside and sell what I have done. This hour belongs to Herndon.

And said, I guess I'll have to wait for another one this time. And said, I guess I'll have to wait for another one this time. This one belongs to Herndon.

Around Santa Clara valley, Tuscaloosa, Santa Fe, The pickers grunt and bend again, and bend again and say, This time it is for Herndon.

San Pedro stevedores stopped to ask with doubled fists and red; Fur workers with their wives and kids, the jobs are still unfed. In Chicago, in Manhattan the clerks and teachers said, This much belongs to Herndon.

Muscle-minted out of slavery, from farm and mine and mill, Workers, white and black united, paying ransom at the till. Paying ransom, buying freedom, striking hard until, The world frees all the Herndons.

So. Carolina Socialist Leaders Tell Why They Fear United Front

By SID TRENT

UNDER a huge sign proclaiming "The Socialist Party," we entered the convention headquarters at High Point, N. C. I had come to this convention with much curiosity. Scarcely a year ago I had been one of those socialist organizers in the south. I had seen the Socialist Party leadership's policy of splitting workers, Jim-crowding the Negroes, and spouting a lot of radical words. I left it to join the only true working class party—the Communist Party!

Yes, it was the old crowd. Same old boys I'd known a year ago. There was Allen Lawrence, state secretary who comes from New York. There was Jack Fies, the financial backbone of the North Carolina Socialists. Fies has investments in Alabama. His uncle is one of the big coal barons of Birmingham where the coal miners have been waging such a fierce struggle against police clubs, gun thugs, National Guards and starvation. Dividends from this Alabama murder pen help finance the North Carolina Socialist Party!

We went into the office. I introduced our Communist District Organizer, Paul Crouch, a native North Carolina mountaineer. His people were among the first pioneers to break dirt in these southern hills. I thought of our Y. C. I. Organizer, one who went through the Gastonia struggles, one who has always known the drab music of spindles and looms rattling in a southern cotton mill. And my own background was quite similar to these of native mountain people, Scotch-Irish mixed with Cherokee Indian. Our other organizers—native born mill workers and share croppers, Negro and white. But the Socialists had cried "Outlanders!" repeating the stock phrase of the capitalist bosses.

"No," they told us, we couldn't present our united front proposals to the body of the convention. It was so hard to get any "intelligent action" from a body of people! (Lawrence later referred to the southern workers as "dumb brutes.") That bought a mighty bad personal reaction from me, because I remembered when in the mountains we would have been an "outlander" up for less than that!

WE WERE told to come back in the afternoon and present our proposals to the new state executive committee. We did come back. The committee had already met, discussed, and of course decided, on our proposals. But we went through the motion of discussing them again. I noted the membership of their new state committee. Not a single Negro. In this state of such large Negro population, the Socialist Party hasn't a single Negro on its executive committee. That was Lawrence, the polished New Yorker, and the other college-carved faces. I couldn't help but compare the difference between this white colored group of petty bourgeois pinkies with our own District Committee.

I remembered our last meeting, Tobie, the giant textile worker with bent shoulders and gnarled hands, John, the keen eyed Negro cropper, and the other Negro and white workers—all of them hard fisted and toll-lined, fresh from the mills and fields!

Well, these Socialist misleaders hemmed and they hawed. They seemed to be quite similar to a twisted—trying to crawl out of a tight hole, trying to frame some excuse for not joining us in a united front. Finally their chairman, maybe a little hair-brained or in a forgetful moment, blurted out the real reason why they did not want the united front. I quote his exact words: "We Frank about it," he said, "it would put us on the spot!"

Lawrence said: "It would come out in the capitalist papers that the Socialists were united with the Communists." That would put the Socialist leadership on the spot!

The capitalists hate the Communists so intensely, because they know the workers are really leading the workers against their oppression! The Socialist leaders are afraid of having any of this hatred

turned toward themselves. They were afraid and refused to join us in a united front struggle against war and fascism; for release of all class war prisoners; support of workers' strike struggles; for unemployment insurance and old age pensions; for immediate relief to impoverished farmers; and in support of the struggles of the Negro people against lynching and discrimination and for equal rights!

Now at a time when fascism is not only a world menace, but is raising its bloody fist over the heads of our American workers, these Socialists leaders continue their policy of splitting the ranks of the working class! They are afraid of a united front!

And why do they do this? Because they are afraid to oppose the capitalist bosses in a real struggle for the workers; because, as their own chairman put it, a united front with the Communist Party would "put them on the spot!"

But the Communist Party still extends the united front invitation to all sincere rank and file Socialist workers. We urge them to unite with us in common struggle against our common enemy. The Communist Party knows that many rank and file Socialist workers are eager to join hands with Communist workers for this united struggle! It is a standing invitation.

Artists Are Invited To Participate in John Reed Club Exhibition

NEW YORK—An exhibition of murals, paintings, drawings, sculptures, photographs, woodcuts, etchings and posters, will be held at headquarters of the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., from November 9 to December 7, 1934. All work submitted must be not larger than 50 inches by 50 inches, frame included, and must be delivered October 24, 25 and 26th, shipping at the expense of the artist. Exhibition fee is 25 cents. The jury of artists will include two non-members of the club.

In connection with this exhibition, the following statement has been issued by the John Reed Club Exhibition Committee:

"The year 1934 has brought tremendous growth to the revolutionary movement in America, — the strikes on the Pacific coast, Milwaukee, Toledo, Minneapolis, and elsewhere. The entire United States is seething with the struggles of the American working people to hold their own, for the right to organize and to grow to full stature as the future governing class of America.

As a worker or as an unemployed worker, he is part of this great movement. A rapidly increasing number of artists, in literature, in the theatre, in music and in all the arts, are becoming aware of the impact of these events on their lives.

"The development toward fascism is forcing upon the artist the will of a desperate capitalism—obedience and starvation. The C. W. A. jobs impose the demands of the capitalist class upon the artist as before. In the life of the Negro and white workers and farmers, and their children, and in the heroism and solidarity of the American working class, the future is being forged. This is the real American scene. It is on this front that the sensitive and powerful artist belongs.

"The John Reed Club invites all artists to exhibit who feel themselves participants in this movement.

"JOHN REED CLUB, 'EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.'

Further details about the exhibition may be obtained by communicating with the secretary of the Exhibition Committee, John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., New York City.

WHAT'S ON

KEEP Sunday, August 26, Open Daily. Shows at 10:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Splendid program being arranged.

Wednesday
SACCO-VANZETTI Br. 112. Important membership meeting at 7:15. Tremont Ave. Discussion on Sacco-Vanzetti case. All members must attend.

Thursday
FILM Showing, New Theatre and Film & Photo League on "Kameradschaft."

KEEP Sunday, August 26, Open Daily. Shows at 10:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Splendid program being arranged.

"House of Greed" Portrays Decay in Russia of the Czar

Reviewed by TOM BRANDON

THE tens of thousands of followers of the Soviet Cinema in New York and throughout the United States will be glad to know that another Soviet film has been released. "House of Greed," based on a section of the novel about the decay of a family of feudal exploiters in old Czarist Russia, is presented in New York as the first of a whole crop of new Soviet sound films which will come as an oasis in the desert of Hollywood movie creations. First-day audience at the Acme gave the film and its magnificent cast a hearty welcome.

"House of Greed" follows in the distinguished path of earlier Soviet historical films (Omar Ivan the Terrible, Village of Sin, etc.) with the same fullness of characterization, the same honest depiction of historical relationships; reminding movie-goers in the capitalist countries that only in a society owned and run by the workers and farmers can history be honestly, accurately and vitally recreated. "House of Greed" with its ruthless portrayal of the life of a whole generation of decadent, feudal parasites who lived by the sword, the Russian peasantry, is in sharp contrast to the violence committed against history in the capitalist "Queen Christina," "House of Rothschild," etc. (How fitting would the title "House of Greed" have been for a real portrayal of the "House of Rothschild")!

In the role of Prof. Golovlev, the "bloodsucker," who appropriates his relatives and drives them to Siberia and suicide, V. R. Gardin gives a memorable performance that reminds you of his masterly portrayal of the old non-party worker in "Shame!" One cannot help feeling that his art and the direction of his art stem basically from the fact that he can release himself for a creative portrayal of the "bloodsucker" feudal exploiter unhampered by the censors of the "League of Nations." One cannot help feeling that his art and the direction of his art stem basically from the fact that he can release himself for a creative portrayal of the "bloodsucker" feudal exploiter unhampered by the censors of the "League of Nations."

UNDER the direction of Ivanovskiy the film effectively pictures decay and degeneration of a feudal family. The method, however, is more descriptive than analytical. Such dynamics as the film lacks are due to insufficient use of the new rising merchant and manufacturing class and neglect of the sporadic peasant uprisings of the period. It is by magnificent character description that "House of Greed" succeeds in becoming a vivid portrait of the Golovlev family as symbol of feudalism in decline. To this end, the Soviet conception of film casting is admirably realized; the cast is not chosen as "actors" in the Hollywood sense, but as "types" who in physical appearance, mannerisms and in creative abilities can best reveal the characterization. That is why the entire cast from Jarlin (the "High School") down to the musicians, police, and dinner party guests actually come to life throughout the entire film.

"House of Greed" unquestionably merits and will receive enthusiastic reception. Workers who have already shown that there is a great mass audience in America for Soviet movies should rescue their shopmates and friends from the Hollywood desert and bring them to the "House of Greed," forerunner to Alexandrov's "Herdman of Arak." P. D. K. L. S. "Desert." Ek's "High School" (in color) and other coming films which will deal with the new human relationships in Soviet Russia today.

HOUSE OF GREED.—A Soviet sound film produced by Soyuzdetfilm, presented by Amkino Corp. at the Acme Theatre, Union Square, New York, with English title. Directed by A. V. Ivanovskiy, scenario by K. N. Derjavin and A. V. Ivanovskiy, musical score by S. F. Paschko based on Saltykov-Shchedrin's novel, "Gospodin Golovlev."

STAGE AND SCREEN "Dodsworth" Reopens Next Monday Night at Shubert

Walter Huston returns next Monday night in "Dodsworth," Sidney Howard's adaptation of the Sinclair Lewis novel, which reopens at the Shubert Theatre. The Max Gordon production will have the original members of the company, including Nan Sorenson, Fay Bainter and Maria Ouspenskaya.

H. M. Harwood's comedy, "Lady Jane," is announced for the Plymouth Theatre, opening on Sept. 10 with Frances Starr in the principal role. Others in the cast include Lila Lee, Frieda Inescort, Paul McGrath and Reginald Mason.

"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" At Rivoli Today

Ronald Colman's new picture, "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," will open today at the Rivoli Theatre. Others in the cast include Loretta Young, Warner Oland and Charles Butterworth.

The Trans-Lux Theatre is showing this week a new Clark and McCullough comedy, "Odor in the Court," Screen Souvenirs, and cartoon comedy, "A Royal Good Time."

"The Woman Who Dared," with Claudine Dill, and "Sorrell & Son," with H. B. Warner, are now showing at the Jefferson Theatre.

"Dames," a new Warner Bros. musical picture, will have its premiere today at the Strand Theatre. Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell, Joan Blondell and Zasu Pitts head the cast.

"Adventure Girl," Joan Lowell's trip through the jungles of Guatemala, is now playing at the Rialto Theatre.

Henry B. Walthall will play a leading role in John Erskine's "Bachelor of Art," which Fox will produce.

LABORATORY AND SHOP

By DAVID KANSEY

A New Weather System

This month witnessed the introduction of a new system of weather forecasting in the United States. It is called "air-mass analysis" and is believed to be an unusually accurate method for predicting weather changes.

The method of air-mass analysis was first employed by Norwegian weather forecasters during the war when the network of weather reporting stations from other European countries broke down. The fisheries of the peninsula were dependent upon some sort of weather prediction. To satisfy their needs, this method of gauging climatic changes by vertical rather than horizontal observations was developed.

Air-mass analysis deals with the great air masses which move in fairly regular directions. Apparently the major changes in weather are due to interaction of air masses of polar and tropical origin. The air masses are formed by the earth's air circulation system, and are from one to eight miles high and from 500 to 5,000 miles wide. Although they sometimes move north and south, their prevailing movement is eastward. The earth in rotating from west to east gives them a sort of boost in this direction.

Accurate weather analysis depends upon knowledge of the characteristics of these air masses and especially upon their point of interaction. When the meteorologist knows what they are like and where they will run into each other, then he can forecast weather changes with a high degree of accuracy. The old system of weather forecasting provided only for prediction at ground level. The new method gives a vertical as well as a horizontal picture of the weather, thus providing invaluable data for airplane travel.

National air-mass analysis takes reports from weather bureau stations, and from Soviet, Canadian and Mexican stations. These reports the speed and direction of the air-masses which are moving over them, and other essential facts. On the basis of these reports, which tell the sizes and shapes of the air-masses, the central weather bureau makes their forecast. And according to government experts, their forecasts are correct to a hitherto unbelievable degree.

THE importance of this new method for transportation, farming and industry, if it is as successful as its sponsors claim, is incalculable when you consider the importance of weather conditions. But it is significant that this method, which could do so much for mankind, is being developed by the U. S. Navy. The degree depends upon the international cooperation of experts, has from its initial stages been inextricably bound up with war and war preparations.

The aerologists of the U. S. Navy have been using this method for some time, especially the dirigibles of the lighter-than-air division. They were interested in air-mass analysis chiefly because in time of war the big airships would be deprived of reports from the ground observation stations which are revealing their own position to the enemy. Therefore, there was the need for weather forecasting from their own isolated, vertical observations.

It is known that the Akron very definitely had some experience with air-mass analysis at the time that it was destroyed in a storm. The inquest brought out the fact that the airship's own aerologist had forecast the storm correctly. The crew was lost because the commanding officer insisted that the ship could ride out the storm.

With further refinements the method became so valuable to the fighting services that the Boston Herald has revealed that it was "seen" by the Navy as "perhaps the most important addition to the Navy's fighting power since the advent of modern scientific gunnery. Naval officers wished air-mass analysis to be a scientific dignity."

"Questions and Answers" Feature Beginning in Daily Worker Soon

In a few days a special feature called "Questions and Answers" will appear regularly on this page.

This feature comes as a result of continuous requests from readers who ask a variety of questions dealing with the Soviet Union, the Communist Party position on religion, the crisis, Negro liberation, trade union policy, etc.

Readers are asked to address all questions to "Question and Answer Box," Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

AMUSEMENTS

First American Showing of Soviet Talkie!

BASED ON FAMOUS RUSSIAN NOVEL, "GENTLEMAN GOLOVLEV" By SALTYSKOV-SCHERDIN With V. GARDIN (OF "SHAME") ENGLISH TITLES ACME Thea., 14th St. and Union Sq. — Always Cool.

"KAMERADSCHAFT"

Pasha's stirring anti-war film. "SOVIETS SING AND DANCE" Charlie Chaplin in "THE COUNT" Thurs. New School, 48 W. 13th St. Two showings: at 7 and 9:30 P. M. Adm. 25 cents. Tickets at Workers Bookshop.

STADIUM CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY Symphonic Programs Sunday Matinee, 2:30 P. M. Conducted by VAN BOEGSTEDT Opera Performances with Star Casts Friday and Saturday Night at 8:30 P. M. Conducted by SHALLEN. — Prices: 30c-50c-1.00 (Broadway-1.20-2.00). 20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1st! Help the "Daily" Drive!

SHOWBOAT CRUISE

with unusual entertainment and dancing Friday Evening, August 17th on board the "Ambassador" sailing up Long Island Sound from Pier 1—The Battery, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets 65 Cents in Advance 90 Cents at the Pier

On Sale: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; New Masses, 31 E. 27th St.; American League Against War & Fascism, 213 4th Ave.; World Artists, Fairview Bldg. Appeals: Comm. for Support of Southern Textile Org., M.W.L.U., American League Against War & Fascism, Chartered thru World Tourist.

Daily Worker

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 134th
Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 804, National Press Building,
14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
Midwest Bureau: 108 South Wells St., Room 703, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3931.

Subscription Rates:
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$4.00;
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 57 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreman and Canada: 1 year, \$5.00;
6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$2.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1934

Soviets Fight the Drought

WHILE American farmers are pitilessly crushed, desperate and foodless, by the great drought which has ravaged the land during this summer, latest reports from the Soviet Union declare that the U. S. S. R. expects to reap a grain harvest as large as last year's, which was the biggest in the history of Russia.

Thousands of farmers are starving in the United States. Over 10,000,000 farms have been burned by the intense unrelenting heat. Cattle have been slaughtered by the thousands. Almost 2,000 men and women have died because of the drought.

Why is it that the Soviet Union is able to harvest a crop as large as the one which it reaped last year? The drought also ravaged Soviet farm country. In many regions of the U. S. S. R., just as in the United States, not a drop of rain fell for weeks. Despite this the New York Herald-Tribune reports:

"It is now safe to predict that there will be no shortage of bread in the U. S. S. R. next winter. There will be drought-stricken districts in which the state levy probably will not be met, but on the whole the state grain collections will be carried out in accordance with the original plans, and in all likelihood will enable the Soviet Union to throw on the foreign market in 1934-35 no less grain than last year, while at the same time retaining the same level of consumption within the country."

How was this accomplished? The Herald-Tribune again reports that it was by "the efficient organization methods introduced in collective farms by the Politburo (the political division of trained Communist administrators sent into various villages), the availability of increased machine power and the generally improved attitude of the peasantry toward collectivization. These factors counteracted the unfavorable climatic conditions."

HOW different this is from the situation in the United States, where the government, facing the same conditions, but immeasurably better equipped technically, did nothing for the common welfare of the farm population or the American masses as a whole.

Here the administration concentrated—as all capitalist governments do—on insuring higher profits for the wealthy farms and trading concerns. It introduced the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (A. A. A.), which plowed under thousands of acres in order to boost grain prices so that traders would reap a large profit. The profit, not the harvest, mattered.

Here cattle were slaughtered, and banks were allowed to foreclose on farm-mortgages. Homesteads went under the sale-hammer by the thousands.

The result? There will be a food shortage here this Fall and Winter, high food prices for the great masses of the population, and huge profits for the rich. In addition to this, hundreds of thousands will be permanently driven off the land.

These are the two worlds—the world of collective effort under the Communist leadership of the dictatorship of the proletariat, guiding the masses toward Socialism and plenty, and the world of capitalist anarchy, exploitation, plunder and hunger for the masses.

Two Approaches

SPEAKING over a radio network Monday night, Frances Perkins, Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, made what the capitalist press universally described as a "plea for social insurance."

Actually Miss Perkins was concerned with reducing government costs in relief. In saving money for the bosses and rulers of this country. She stated this quite explicitly when she said that federal expenditures for relief in the United States have been too great.

Miss Perkins made no direct statement of her social insurance proposals, but we already know the policy of the administration of which she is part. It is to pare relief to a miserably inadequate minimum, by providing funds only for a limited period of time, to insist on a heart-breaking red tape process by which needy workers will be forced to prove their eligibility for relief, to raise the funds for jobless workers from the employed and scarcely better-off fellow workers.

Contrast this approach—that of saving money for the administration and the employers—with a true working-class approach, as embodied in the Workers' Social and Unemployment Insurance Bill, known in the last Congress as H. R. 7598.

These proposals approach the problem of relief from the point of view of actually improving the conditions of the jobless, the aged and those who cannot work because of industrial casualties.

Miss Perkins cites some figures on the number of people in this country who are hungry, destitute, starving. "Sixteen million people," she says, "are dependent on the public for support. In prosperous periods, around 25,000 workers are annually killed accidentally in industry; 150,000 suffer permanent injuries and nearly 3,000,000 some temporary disability."

She goes on to say: "There are now in this country about 6,500,000 men and women over 65 years of age, a large percentage of whom are financially dependent."

THE Workers' Bill makes actual proposals to better the plight of these workers. It provides for a sum of not less than \$10 weekly and \$3 for each dependent to be paid to every unemployed adult, and for those incapacitated through sickness, old age, accident, maternity, etc. It includes all workers, with no discrimination against Negroes and foreign-born. Age, color, race, and political opinion make no difference in H. R. 7598.

The Workers' Bill also insists—unlike Miss Perkins and the New Deal administration—that the insurance be provided at the expense of the

government and employers; that insurance distribution be controlled by workers through insurance commissions made up of rank and file workers in each industry.

These are genuine proposals for unemployment and social insurance. They show clearly the difference between Miss Perkins' plans for saving money for the government and employers, and the plan of class-conscious workers who base their proposals on the actual needs of the working class.

War Provocation

THE raw provocations of the Japanese imperialist government against the Soviet Union are breaking out with renewed intensity along the Chinese Far Eastern Railway.

Those developments make energetic preparations for the Second Congress Against War and Fascism all the more urgent. Raids, arrests of Soviet citizens, damaging the railroad lines, and crudely brazen press scares about "Red plots" are but part of a deliberate campaign of the Japanese militarists to provide an "incident" to justify an interventionist attack against the U. S. S. R.

The Japanese have refused to buy the Far Eastern Railway, despite the fact that the Soviet Government has persistently offered to remove this "cause of friction" by proposing to sell it for a minimum price. The Soviet Government has offered to give the Japanese the best possible terms.

But to sell there must be a will to buy, as the "Izvestia," organ of the Soviet Government, stated recently. And the Japanese imperialists have not the slightest intention of buying the road.

They are planning to seize it in an intervention war! The peace policy of the Soviet Union is a firm policy based not on pacifist weakness, but on its revolutionary strength, its desire to continue to build Socialism within its borders, its utter lack of any imperialist aims, aims which were forever abolished with the abolition of capitalism by the October Revolution.

But the Soviet Union, as Stalin and Voroshilov have made unmistakably clear, will not yield an inch of its soil to any imperialist invader.

If the Japanese attack, they will find enemies both in the working class of the Soviet Union and in the working class at home, led by the intrepid Japanese Communist Party, as well as the working class of the world.

The Soviet Union is the world bulwark of peace. But the imperialist ambitions of the crisis-racked Japanese imperialism makes the menace of war in the Far East extremely serious.

In such a war of intervention, American imperialism could not remain "aloof." American imperialism has too heavy stakes in China. American imperialism also would like to see the Socialist Republic crushed and divided for imperialist loot.

The American working-class organizations must organize to stop imperialism war and to defend the Soviet Union, which alone stands for peace. The preparation for the Chicago Congress, to be held on September 28, must be pushed.

How Many Unemployed?

THE figures of the A. F. of L. on unemployment in the United States are challenged by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The gentlemen of the C. of C. state that Mr. Green's figures of 10,100,000 are "too high" and will "tend to unsettle conditions." The statistics of the Chamber of Commerce are "more correct" and will "tend to unsettle conditions." Their figure is 7,000,000.

At the risk of further offending Mr. Green and incurring the displeasure of the Chamber of Commerce we must state that both sets of figures are false.

The figures of the Chamber of Commerce are evidently inspired statistics. The figures of the A. F. of L. would appear to be better grounded. Actually they are not. They also conceal the terrific extent of unemployment for the same reason as that of the Chamber of Commerce—in order to hide the extent of the capitalist crisis and to minimize the necessity for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

There are four obvious mistakes in the methods by which the A. F. of L. arrives at its figures: First—The A. F. of L. estimate does not correct the census of unemployment in April 1, 1930, on the basis of which their figures have been drawn.

Secondly—The figures of the A. F. of L. count as employed those living on the farms with relatives, on the supposition that they have food and shelter—an obvious mockery, particularly in the face of the drought.

Thirdly—The A. F. of L. statistics do not take into account the natural increase in those seeking employment (young people graduating from schools). Between April 1930 and November 1933 this increase amounted to 2,500,000. Obviously there has been the same increase in the last period also.

Fourthly—The A. F. of L. has consistently refused to reckon those working on temporary relief jobs as unemployed, condemning them to this starvation level and thus "reducing" the total of unemployed for Mr. Roosevelt.

WE are not discussing here such things as the drought which must have placed another million people in the category of unemployed. Surely these agricultural laborers and farmers who are driven off their lands must now be considered as members of the jobless army.

That the Daily Worker is not the only one that states that Mr. Green's figures minimize the extent of unemployment is clear by the estimate of the Benjamin Franklin Institute, a statistical organization, which puts unemployment at 12,000,000. An Associated Press dispatch of June 12 of this year stated on federal authority that there were at that time 17,000,000 people (4,000,000 families) on the relief rolls, and this without attempting to estimate the number of single men and youths who were considered ineligible for relief.

The figures gathered by the Labor Research Association for November 1933 are today substantially correct, with the possible necessity for the upward revision of the unemployed figures in agriculture, steel, and a few other industries. However, at that time, the Labor Fact Book (International Publishers, 1934), published by the L. R. A., estimates there were a total of 16,886,000 unemployed.

Defenders of the capitalist system may not like this figure. But honest statisticians will have to admit its correctness.

Mr. Green and the Chamber of Commerce want to minimize unemployment figures. Their differences are only in degree. But for the workers the actual facts of unemployment are but another reason to strengthen all their forces for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill in the next session of Congress.

Japanese Seize 30 USSR Men

Renew Provocations on Fake "Plot" Charges

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—Wholesale raids and arrests of Soviet citizens on frame-up charges of "plotting to assassinate" the Japanese chief of the military commission in Harbin are the latest provocative actions of the Japanese government against the U. S. S. R. Thirty Soviet workers were seized two days ago.

The arrests follow a long series of destructive acts, arrests, incitements along the Chinese Eastern Railway which the Soviet Union has offered to sell to the Japanese for a record low price. The offer has been refused.

Damage has been inflicted on the railroad where Japanese troops have killed Soviet workers on the road.

The Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government, writes editorially:

"The anti-Soviet campaign by the Japanese and Manchukuo press coincides with the fresh outbreak of crude provocations on the part of Japanese and Manchukuo officials. Arrests of Soviet citizens and illegal searches of Soviet organizations have again started on the Chinese Eastern Railway. In other words, the familiar game is being carried on, designed to provoke incidents along the eastern frontier of the Soviet Union."

C. P. Offers Joint Action In Saar Vote

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The District Committee of the C. P. of the Saar district addressed an offer of united action to the Executive of the social-democratic party of the Saar district. The Committee states in its letter:

"Hitler must be defeated in the Saar district. The anti-fascist working class must prevent, by means of mass struggles, the handing over of the working people of the Saar to the Hitler fascist regime of blood and starvation. Union with Germany would mean the murdering of hundreds of thousands of champions of the anti-fascist working class, abolition of the most elementary political rights of the workers, complete enslavement and suppression of all toilers, wage-cuts, closing down of the mines and increased unemployment, handing over of our youth to the fascist warmongers as cannon fodder, and the ruin of thousands of toiling small traders and small peasants."

"Inspired by the inflexible will to do everything in order to unite the working class in the struggle against the fascist deadly enemy and against the threatening danger of war, we propose to you a united front struggle on the basis of the following demands, slogans and measures, which are in accordance with the interests of the working class:

"1—Immediate adoption of fighting measures for the release of Ernst Thälmann and all imprisoned anti-fascists.

"2—Organization of mass self-defense units in all localities and factories.

"3—Fight against any restriction of the freedom of meeting, demonstrations, press and combination of the anti-fascist working class.

"4—Joint mobilization of the workers for the struggle for wage increases and unemployment relief.

"5—Formation of fighting committees against union with Hitler Germany, and, in the event of an imperialist compulsory plebiscite, for the maintenance of the status quo as the relatively most favorable fighting ground for the working class."

Italian Communist Spurns Dishonorable Pardon by Mussolini

ROME, Aug. 14.—The young Communist Emilio Sereni, sentenced in 1931 to 15 years of prison for anti-fascist activity, has been recently offered full freedom on the only condition that he writes a letter to the Duce.

Emilio Sereni, as many other determined militants did in the anti-fascist fight, indignantly refused such a proposition. He declared that he was not afraid of prison life, and that if fascism awaited from him a sign of repentance, it would have to wait eternally. This heroic gesture of moral strength will serve as an example in the struggle against fascism.

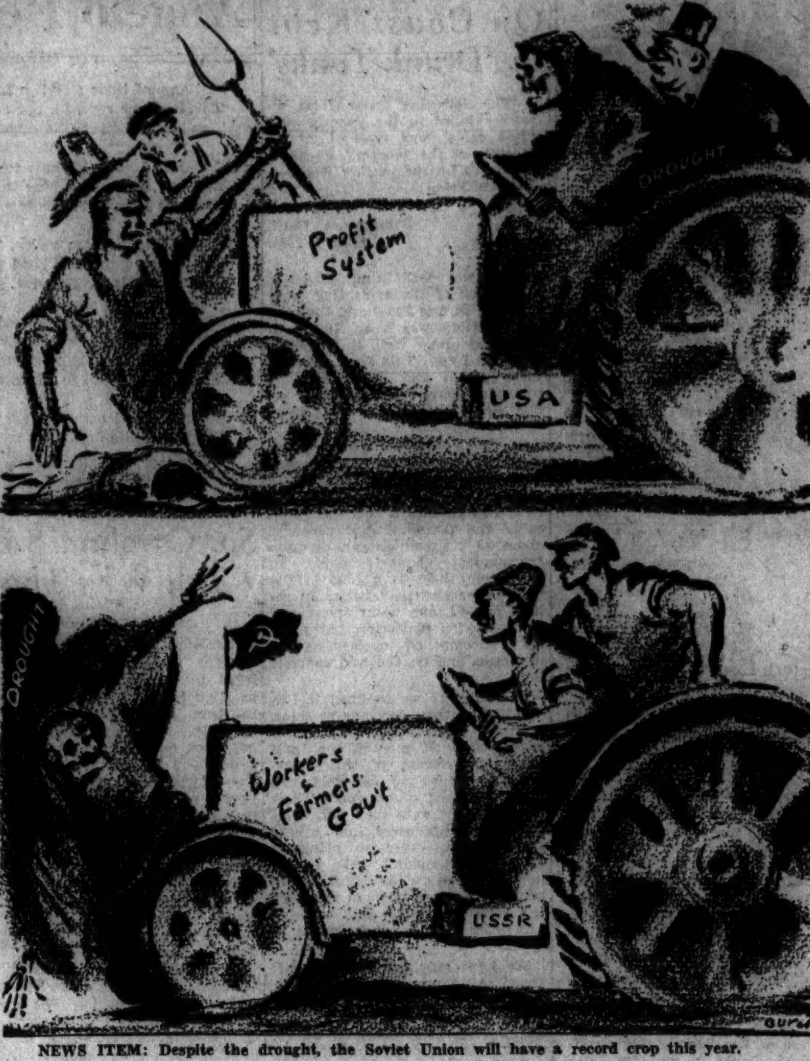
U.S. Embassy Refuses To Meet Scottsboro Delegation in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A delegation, composed of French workers and Negro workers living in France, went to the American Embassy in Paris to protest against the lynching sentences pronounced on the Scottsboro boys. The American Ambassador refused to receive the delegation.

PROFITS UP AS PRICES RISE

In contrast with food incomes of workers and farmers, which continue to decline, profits for capitalists and other investors show an upward trend according to the Labor Research Association. Dividend payments of a group of companies, regularly compiled by the New York Times, showed June payments slightly higher than those a year ago.

"PLOWING" UNDER



NEWS ITEM: Despite the drought, the Soviet Union will have a record crop this year.

From the First World War to the Second

By NEMO
XI. Socialists at Headquarters (Continued)

THE Social-Democratic leaders prophesied, from the development of monopoly capitalism, economically the ending of competition and politically the ending of war, and they have still only seen the source of a danger of war in the "Bolshevik Dictatorship." Organized capitalism would banish all disputes by means of arbitration, an era of eternal world peace would be begun, the working class would come into power peacefully, if they were to win ministerial seats for the Social-Democratic leaders with the aid of a sufficient number of votes. Not dictatorship, but "democracy" was said to be the path of the working class to economic and political emancipation. That is what international Social Democracy whispered into the ears of the masses.

The leaders of the Second International in the post-war period linked themselves absolutely with the capitalist apparatus of government and power.

"Since the World War, participation of Socialists in coalition governments is no longer a rare exception, but a widely occurring phenomenon. But, of the many Socialists who have entered such ministries, not one has been lost to the party, not one has given up anything in character or respect."

Thus announced the poisonous provocateur of intervention, Kautsky, (Vorwarts, Jan. 1, 1930), while Vandervelde coined the phrase of the international of past and future ministries, which was said to be a "proof of increased power."

Who is it that supplied the world bourgeoisie with hangmen for suppressing the rebellious workers? The Second International. Who is it that declared that as doctors of capitalism they must save and heal the deadly sick capitalist system? The leaders of reformism! Who is it that has prepared the way to fascism through the "policy of the lesser evil?" International Social Democracy! Whose path has led to the establishment of the fascist reign of terror? The Social-Democratic path of bourgeois democracy!

The world bourgeoisie obtained their poisoned arrows against the Soviet Union from the army of the Second International. Kautsky equally with Leon Blum, Scheidemann equally with Otto Bauer, Henderson equally with Vandervelde, stood at the head of the ideological preparations for war against the Soviet Union. There was no campaign for intervention in which the Social-Democratic leaders did not take an active and leading part. The catchword of "red militarism," which the bourgeoisie used as a demagogic pretext for sabotaging disarmament and for increasing preparations for intervention, was supplied by those Social-Democratic parties which, according to Vandervelde's words, were "up to the neck in social patriotism." If the social patriots had had their way, the only workers state would have had to submit to the fate of China and would have today become a part of the historic past.

The Second International disarmed the workers but armed the reaction. It divided the ministerial seats with the bourgeoisie, but it sabotaged the unity of the revolutionary workers. It organized pilgrimages to the country of the "rising sun of Dawes," but it expelled workers who went to the Soviet Union. The Second International was united in hatred against the Soviet Union, but broken to pieces when it was a question of uniting international struggle against world capital and world imperialism.

The foreign policy of the Social-Democratic parties in the post-war period was the foreign policy of their national bourgeoisie in each case. Monsieur Leon Blum wrote: "It is should prove necessary to compel Germany to respect the regulations which limit its armaments, the French Government

Nazis Seek to Stifle Workers' Opposition by Heavy Jail Terms

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Berlin Assizes have sentenced five workers to heavy imprisonment, and an inhabitant of Gross Zimmern to three months for "defecting from the prestige of the German government."

The Baden Special Court has sentenced a workman from Lorrach,

will find us by their side." And in Vorwarts (March 11, 1931) one could read:

"At the conclusion of yesterday's session, Schoepflin (Social-Democrat) once again vigorously attacked the Communists, declaring that since 1919 he had stood in the National Assembly for the creation of a defense force. Social-Democracy had always assented to the Reichswehr and in every year had voted the defense budget. That they had moved the reduction of single items made no difference to their basic attitude. On the basis of their positive state outlook, Social-Democracy had always given assent to the defense of the fatherland, even during the period of the Kaiser. He was not only a Social-Democrat but a German, and if he was reproached with having complied with orders of the Minister of the Reichswehr, then he would have to answer the Communists that if it was a question of the German people and the German fatherland he would rather go ten times with the Reichswehr Minister Groener than once with the Communist Stöcker."

Can there still be any doubt that the armored-cruiser policy of the Social-Democratic Hermann Mueller government forms the basis for the present-day armament policy of the Hitler regime? Can one forget that a Social-Democratic government threw hundreds of millions into the maw of the Hohenzollerns and prince of the church, while it let the people go hungry? At the time when Paul Boncour drafted the law of the armed nation, was he not an ornament of the Second International? Did not MacDonald as leader of the Labor government convert Singapore into a naval base and institute bloody massacres in India and Palestine? Did not Henderson cover with his name the Geneva disarmament deception, and did not the leader of the British fascists, Mosley, come from the ranks of the Labor Party?

August 1, 1934, with its danger of war and intervention, which has been intensified to the utmost, once more sees the Second International split up and divided among the imperialist war camps. The strongest parties of the Second International in Germany and Austria are completely bankrupt. In France, part of the Socialists have openly gone over to fascism and in other countries also the same process of the decomposition of Social-Democracy is being prepared. In England, Bromley, the Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, declared that a situation was possible in which trade union members would have to agree to war and one should not "prematurely" proclaim oneself against war. Under the demagogic banner of the struggle of "democracy against dictatorship" the parties of the Second International are attempting to drag the wide masses into a new world slaughter. The Social-Democratic parties of the victor countries, side by side with French imperialism and in alliance with the fascist military dictatorships of Eastern and Southern Europe, want to win the masses for the preservation of the Versailles system. German Social-Democracy, on the other hand, already on May 17, 1933, voted for the Hitler foreign policy of armaments and war.

The Second International has proved itself the most important tool for the preparation of world war and of intervention. On the eve of the second world war there remains nothing more to be done by the Second International as a whole. It can split up into its national component parts and as in 1914 openly betake itself to the headquarters of imperialism war. But, branded with the mark of Cain of August 1, 1914, and with the criminal social-fascist history of the post-war period, the Second International will not be successful again in shattering the international working class on the outbreak of war and leading it into the imperialist war camp. The toiling masses must recognize that the struggle against the imperialist war is inseparably bound up with the struggle against the social patriots of the Second International.

(To Be Continued)

stadt, alleged to have "spread untrue assertions" about the 30th of June, has been sentenced to one year imprisonment, a workman from Unerach to ten months imprisonment for "insulting Hitler," a Jewish tradesman from Heusenstamm, who had attributed the collapse of his business to the boycotting of the Jews, to seven months imprisonment, and an inhabitant of Gross Zimmern to three months for "defecting from the prestige of the German government."

A master baker from Kitzingen, who had dismissed one of his assistants because he had taken part in a march of the Hitler youth, has been taken into preventive custody.

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES
The United Front
—How It Works in France
The Lot of German Farmers

AFTER the signing of the United Front agreement between the Communist Party and Socialist Party of France for a struggle against war and fascism, the issue is not being left on paper. Widespread efforts are being made to translate the slogan and agreement of the united front into action.

Since the formal united front pact was adopted, many conferences of the lower organizations of both parties have taken place.

IN THE North of France, the representatives of the Communist and Socialist Parties held a conference to work out the ways and means of making the united front a reality in action and in life in their district. The conference was addressed by the Communist Deputy Ramette, and by the Socialist Mayor of Lille, Salengre, as well as other leaders of both parties.

The upshot of the conference was that four great demonstrations would be held in the towns of Tourcoing, Valenciennes, Douai, and Cambrai to protest against the fascist drives in France and against fascism throughout the world. The conference further decided to struggle against the Doumergue government's emergency decrees laws (which in their basic aspect are similar to Roosevelt's emergency laws—N. R. A., A. A. A., R. F. C., etc.). They also decided to take up the cause of the defense of the victims of fascism in Germany and other countries.

IN THE Paris district joint united front demonstrations of Communist, Socialist and Socialist auspices are held nearly every day and are gaining tremendous force in the struggle against the French government's war plans and the fascist groups.

One of these demonstrations in the town of Saint Pierre des Corps was attended by 3,500 persons. The speakers were the Socialist Mayor of the town and Communist Party leaders.

On July 24, the Socialist Party organ, "Populaire," published a front page appeal to all Socialist Party members, and to all organizations under Socialist influence, to act conjointly with the Communist Party members and organizations for the purpose of calling conferences to work out the practical carrying through of the united front program.

THUS we see after a long series of actions against fascism, after a long and bitter fight, after innumerable discussions, the united front was established in France, the so-called democratic country, despite all the fulminations of the leaders of the Socialist International that the united front could be established only after the victory of fascism.

Every Socialist Party member in the United States, reading the undeniable facts of the united front against war and fascism in France, should ask himself: Why is this not possible in the United States? Are the conditions so basically different? Is French capitalism of different bone and sinew? Aren't there more elements of similarity with the United States than differences? Why, at least, can't there be the preliminary conferences of the leadership of both parties in which the real issues can be brought out in the full light of day and put to the test of open, honest discussion so that all may know about them?

SOMEWHAT like the Chinese peasant, millions of whom face death, like the Kansas farmer, the peasants of Fascist Germany are up against a catastrophe as the result of the drought, coming on top of all of the measures of the Hitler government.

The German peasant is, first of all, forced to sell his depleted grain at a price fixed by the government of the iron and munition kings, the bankers and rich landowners. They are forced to deliver their grain to the speculators. The junkers (wealthy landowners) get special subsidies, and are permitted to keep their grain and speculate on future price rises.

WHEN the farmer has sold his grain, he then is constrained to buy fodder for his cattle. The price of the fodder, likewise, is fixed by the fascist government, or it is manipulated against the farmer, so that he has to pay more for his fodder than he received for his grain.

Despite all fascist threats, the German farmers are not parting with their grain so easily. Instead, they feed it to their cattle, as it is cheaper than selling it, and then buying fodder. The result will be, of course, starvation for the factory workers, not because of the deeds of the farmers, whose position in some instances is worse than even the unemployed, but flows out of the economic policies of the fascist butchers. At the same time, the farmers will come more sharply into clashes with the fascists, and new revolutionary battalions will be forced to hammer away at the fiefdom on the countryside.

Two Boys Hang Selves After Nazi Torments

HAMBURG, Aug. 14.—Two workers, sixteen-year-old boys from Hamburg, were forced against their will into the "Land Aid" service, and sent to a Nazi farmer near Elmshorn. They were opposed to the Nazi regime, a reason more for their being hunted and harried from morning till night, given inferior food, and forced to carry out all the heaviest work. The two boys finally hanged themselves in a barn.